

# Herald Tribune

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Established 1887

DAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Mild, cloudy, local rain. Temp. 52-64 (11-21). Tomorrow change. Yesterday's temp. 45-56 (10-13).  
 LONDON: Overcast rain. Temp. 45-51 (10-13).  
 CHANNELED: Rough. Rain. Temp. 45-51 (10-13).  
 NEW YORK: Partly cloudy. Temp. 42-52 (10-13). Yesterday's temp. 40-51 (10-13).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

Austria ..... 6 S. Libya ..... 9 P.  
 Belgium ..... 10 S. Luxembourg ..... 12 P.  
 Denmark ..... 12 P. Netherlands ..... 10 P.  
 France ..... 12 P. Norway ..... 10 P.  
 Germany ..... 12 P. Portugal ..... 10 P.  
 Greece ..... 12 P. Sweden ..... 10 P.  
 Great Britain ..... 12 P. Switzerland ..... 10 P.  
 Hungary ..... 12 P. Turkey ..... 10 P.  
 India ..... 12 P. U.S. Military ..... 10 P.  
 Iran ..... 12 P. Yugoslavia ..... 10 P.  
 Israel ..... 12 P. Vietnam ..... 10 P.



A rescuer helps a trapped motorist from his car, buried in Iranian avalanche.

## 39 Die in Avalanche on Road in Iran

TEHRAN, Jan. 29 (AP)—At least 39 persons have died in avalanches and cars buried in avalanches of snow, authorities said today.

More than 200 persons are believed still trapped under snow at the site of the avalanches, on the Amol Highway, 100 miles northeast of Tehran. More than 100 injured have been recovered.

### 250 Flown to Safety

In one bus, all 36 passengers and the driver were found frozen to death.

The accident occurred yesterday and so far 250 victims have been flown to safety by helicopters.

Tehran newspapers reported that the vehicles were buried under up to 30 feet of snow.

One rescue official estimated that as many as 1,000 vehicles might be buried in as many as 20 separate avalanches stretching more than a mile.

A rescued truck driver described what he saw: "The entire mountain on the opposite curve collapsed with a noise like that of an earthquake ... sweeping with it one bus,

two trucks and a car. They all rolled down into the ravine like matchboxes and within minutes the ravine was filled with snow, leaving no trace of the vehicles or victims."

Food, medical supplies and blankets have been dropped in the area, but snow plows are making slow progress through drifts.

Rescuers are being hampered by temperatures that weathermen say are around 30 degrees centigrade below zero.

Officials said mechanized units are heading for the disaster area.

# U.S. Bombs North Vietnam Site After Reds Fire at Recon Plane

## Hanoi Sees 'New Act Of War'

By Jonathan C. Randal

PARIS, Jan. 29 (WP)—Hanoi said today that three U.S. planes were shot down and "many others damaged" yesterday after bombing and strafing North Vietnam in a "brazen provocation" amounting to a "new, very serious act of war."

Hanoi delegate Ha Van Lau made the charge at the deadlock peace talks hours before the Pentagon announced a diametrically opposite version of the incident, which it said involved reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam.

The Pentagon said an escort F-105 fighter-bomber and a rescue helicopter were shot down after an unarmed reconnaissance R-4C plane was fired upon by surface-to-air missiles.

### Agree on Site

About the only point of agreement in the two versions concerned the general area of the incident.

Mr. Lau said it took place in Quang Binh and Ha Tinh provinces, two of North Vietnam's most southern provinces, bordering on Laos. The Pentagon said the action occurred 12 miles north of the Mu Gia Pass "in the vicinity of the North Vietnam-Laos border."

Mr. Lau said "several formations of American planes bombed and strafed a number of populated areas in Quang Binh and Ha Tinh provinces" in a "new, very serious act of war and at the same time a brazen provocation made by the Nixon administration against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam."

U.S. Ambassador Philip C. Habib said reconnaissance flights over North Vietnam were part of the tacit understanding reached in November, 1968, whereby the United States agreed to stop bombing North Vietnam in return for Hanoi's agreement to start the four-power Paris negotiations.

North Vietnamese spokesmen disputed the American reading of the understanding and suggested that Hanoi had never accepted the reconnaissance flights.

Mr. Lau "severely condemned" such "acts of war" and said North Vietnam "resolutely demands that the United States immediately stop these criminal acts."

Mr. Habib said such "limited" reconnaissance flights "do not involve the use of force and pose no threat to the security of North Vietnam, but are essential for the security and safety of allied forces in South Vietnam."

When North Vietnamese forces attack these reconnaissance planes necessary measures are taken in self-defense," he said in alluding to the armed escort aircraft accompanying such flights.

The clash over the reconnaissance flights overshadowed news that Le Duc Tho, a leading member of the Hanoi Politburo, was in Moscow and expected back in Paris tomorrow after an absence of more than six months.

It was Mr. Tho who negotiated the bombing halt understanding with then U.S. Ambassador Averell Harriman.

His impending return to Paris ostensibly to attend the French Communist party congress, set off speculation that North Vietnam might be about to change its rigid negotiating stance.

However, observers cautioned that in his more recent appearances in Paris Mr. Tho generally has been seen as a hardliner.



PULLOUT CONTINUES—Despite military sources' predictions of mounting enemy build-ups in Vietnam and an apparent stiffening of Hanoi's position, U.S. troops continue to leave Vietnam. Here are some of the 500 Marines that left Da Nang this week for California. They were the first combat unit to leave under President Nixon's latest outback. More will head out after the lunar new year.

## 2 U.S. 'Newsmen' in Saigon Are Exposed as Army Agents

By Tad Szulc

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (NYT)—Defense Department sources today identified two "infiltrators" in the U.S. press corps in Saigon as a lieutenant and a sergeant of the Army's Criminal Investigation Division.

The sources identified the two men as Howard Hethcock and William T. Tucker, but it was not immediately clear which was the officer and which the sergeant.

It was disclosed today that two Vietnamese agents, Nguyen Van Vien and Nguyen Van Thien, were also issued press cards, which since have been canceled, according to an Associated Press report.

The department said their press accreditations had been granted "in violation of established policy" and that those involved in it "have been admonished," but no reason was given for the infiltration.

However, according to Defense Department sources, it appeared "unlikely" that a CID officer and a noncommissioned officer would have acted entirely on their own in representing themselves as correspondents for a New York firm specializing in university publishing.

In a formal statement, the assistant secretary of defense for public affairs, Daniel Z. Henkin, said the accreditation of "the two military investigators" was "inadvertent."

"It is the unequivocal policy of the secretary of defense, of my office and of the Military Assistance Command, Vietnam, to issue press credentials only to bona fide newsmen," he said.

But the House of Representatives subcommittee for Foreign Operations and Freedom of Information announced that it would write to Secretary of Defense Melvin R. Laird requesting an explanation of the Saigon incident.

## Borman Leaving NASA to Join Perot Enterprise

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29

(AP)—Col. Frank Borman, Apollo-8 astronaut, is leaving the U.S. space program to join an enterprise headed by Dallas industrialist H. Ross Perot, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said today.

He will leave NASA July 1 to become vice-president of Electronic Data Systems, Inc., the computer services headed by Mr. Perot, NASA said.

Col. Borman, commander of the Apollo-8 mission—the first manned flight to orbit the moon—in December, 1968, has been field director of NASA's space-station effort since last May.

Spokesmen said fighter aircraft regularly escort reconnaissance aircraft and have permission to fire if fired upon. They said this has long been U.S. policy.

The Pentagon statement said an F-105 fighter "was hit by enemy ground fire, crashed and was destroyed."

The helicopter, taking part in search and rescue operations, "was attacked and shot down by a MIG-21 in the vicinity of the North Vietnam-Lao border."

Earlier, Secretary of State William P. Rogers had denied that U.S. planes have resumed bombing of North Vietnam.

Mr. Rogers testified for nearly three hours in a closed-door briefing session with the House Foreign Affairs Committee. When he emerged, a reporter asked to know if members had asked him whether the bombing had been resumed. "No," Mr. Rogers said. "Have we resumed the bombing?" the reporter persisted. "No," he repeated.

U.S. spokesmen in Saigon said the attack on the missile came after an air force RF-4C photo reconnaissance jet was on an "unarmed reconnaissance mission" over Vietnam. It was escorted by F-4 Phantom and F-105 Thunderchief jets when it came under fire.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

## o N.Y. Welcome or Pompidou?

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (AP)—New York City will not officially welcome President Georges Pompidou of France when he visits the United States, Rep. Bertrand L. Rodell said he was assured yesterday.

Mayor John V. Lindsay, Rep. Rodell, D., N.Y., had earlier said he would not "any honor whatsoever" the French president because of what the congressman called Mr. Pompidou's "policy that is contemptuous of the security interests of the United States and Israel."

The congressman said Mr. Pompidou's "policies undermine cause of world peace."

## Diplomatic Sources Report

## Secret Soviet Trip by Nasser Followed Seizure of Shadwan

BEIRUT, Jan. 29 (NYT)—President Gamal Abdel Nasser of the United Arab Republic flew secretly to Moscow last week for four days of talks with the Soviet leaders, according to information reaching here from diplomatic sources in Cairo.

His trip, it was said, was hurriedly arranged after the Israeli attack Jan. 22 on the island of Shadwan, at the southern entrance to the Gulf of Suez.

A Soviet plane was said to have flown to Cairo to take Mr. Nasser to the Soviet Union, apparently to reduce to a minimum the chances of his departure being learned.

Determination by the Egyptian leaders to recapture the island of Shadwan, it was reported, was the primary purpose of Mr. Nasser's flight to Moscow. Soviet support would have been needed for the Egyptian counterattack on the island because of the risks of all-out conflict, diplomats in Cairo commented.

The Israelis removed the need for a counterattack, however, by evacuating the island last Friday afternoon, when Mr. Nasser was in Moscow.

No official confirmation of the president's visit to the Soviet Union has been available in Cairo.

Besides the Israeli seizure of Shadwan, there presumably were other urgent topics for discussion between the Egyptian president and the Soviet leaders, principally the mounting pressure of Israeli air attacks on targets in the neighborhood of Cairo.

According to Israeli figures, the Egyptians already have lost 64 planes to Israeli ground fire and fighters since the end of the 1967 war.

Part of the problem, experts say, stems from lack of combat experience of newly trained Egyptian pilots flying against the skilled Israelis. Another aspect of the problem, it is said, arises from the superiority of Israel's French-made Mirage and American-made Skyhawks and Phantoms over Egypt's Soviet-made MIGs and Sukhois.

A lack of electronic equipment vital to modern air combat is reported to be a major complaint of the Egyptians about the MIGs and Sukhois.

## Others 13 and 15

## 3 Boys, One 11 Years Old, Held In N.Y. Heroin Street Sales

By Martin Arnold

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT)—has reached such an apparent high in the city that nearly every public and private school has held, or plans to hold, parent discussion programs on drugs. The escalation of the use of drugs by youngsters has become one of the chief—if not the chief—topics of conversation at countless cocktail parties and other social gatherings.

Coney Island Section

The three school children, including a 13-year-old and a 15-year-old, were arrested early Tuesday morning selling heroin in the Coney Island section of Brooklyn.

Their sales territory was only 10 blocks long, the police said, but the boys sold an average of 80 \$10 bags of heroin each day during their after-school job. Each of

(Continued on Page 3, Col. 3)



Isabel Salazar, 12, at home after three days of wandering under influence of drugs.

## Ramsey Clark's Testimony Barred at 'Chicago 7' Trial

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (UPI)—The former Attorney General Ramsey Clark testified for an hour yesterday in the riot conspiracy trial of the "Chicago Seven," but the jury didn't hear a word of it.

Mr. Clark who was Attorney General at the time, told of sending two assistant attorneys general to Chicago to report on events which led to the 1968 Democratic national convention riots.

One of the men reported that a meeting with Mayor Richard J. Daley was "not very satisfactory."

Report on author Norman Mailer's appearance at the Chicago-Seven trial, Page 3.

we're not likely to get cooperation," Mr. Clark said. He said the slide was "favorably impressed" with Rennie Davis, now charged with conspiracy to incite the riots, and found him a "sincere person."

Judge Julius J. Hoffman sustained government objections which prohibited Mr. Clark from testifying about his opinion of security measures at the convention, the issue of electronic eavesdropping on the defendants' telephones or his own ability to provide relevant testimony.

Prosecution's Argument

Assistant U.S. Attorney Richard G. Schultz had argued that Mr. Clark's testimony would be "irrelevant and immaterial" and would last statement looks in print.

مكتبة الأمل



## Violent Shift for Fading Party

## Servan-Schreiber Attempting To Move French Radicals Left

By James Goldsborough

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Members of France's oldest political party, the Radicals—traditionally staunch defenders of individualism and the little man—awoke this morning to discover that their party had just been moved over to the left of the Socialists.

## Husak Power Is Viewed as Reinforced

PRAGUE, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Gustav Husak, First Secretary of Czechoslovakia's Communist party, has sacrificed several supporters in a gamble to win better long-term chances for his policy goals, informed party sources said today.

The sources implied that despite a purge yesterday of the last of liberal politicians identified with 1968 reforms, Czechoslovakia is not yet in the hands of Stalinists because the more moderate Mr. Husak remains very much in control.

Mr. Husak allowed three former reformers, who could be counted on to back his policy against more conservative hardliners, to be dropped from the party's 11-man Presidium. They were Slovak premier Stefan Sadovsky, Premier Oldrich Cernik and trade union chairman Karel Polacek.

Into the Presidium moved two men regarded as hardliners—Antonin Kapek, first secretary of the Prague party committee, and Josef Lencik, premier under Stalinist dictator Antonin Novotny.

The third new Presidium member, Josef Kocak, former chairman of the Czech National Front, is considered to be a Husak man.

The sources said that despite a more conservative Presidium, Mr. Husak gained in the long run through the shift of hardliners Lubomir Strougal from the chairmanship of the powerful Czech Bureau of the party to the premiership of the government.

Under Mr. Husak, the party has taken more and more control of Czechoslovak life and has returned the government to its pre-reform era role of being only the executor of party policy.

By naming Josef Kempny to Mr. Strougal's post as head of the Czech Bureau, Mr. Husak got his own man into the post and achieved a firmer grip on the Czech wing of the party, where his strength had been weakest, the sources said.

The Czech-speaking region, containing ten million of Czechoslovakia's 14 million people, is the most important area for a party leader wanting to remain in power for any length of time, they said.

No political figures have yet been arrested. However, trials for several persons accused of "subversive activity" against the regime were disclosed today.

The party newspaper Rude Pravo said Otto Filip, writer and editor of the periodical Profil in Ostrava, has gone on trial there. According to the news agency CTK, an indictment charged Mr. Filip "publicly and continuously attacked in an offensive way the (Communist) development in Czechoslovakia and prominent Czechoslovak statesmen. His offensive pronouncements were directed against East Germany and the Soviet Union and the alliance between Czechoslovakia and the Soviet Union. He was opposed to measures aimed at the consolidation of the situation in Czechoslovakia." The trial was adjourned until Feb. 18.

The Interior Ministry also announced that three unidentified Czechoslovaks are under arrest for "hostile activities," directed by "an emigrant center in a capitalist country financed by U.S. intelligence."

**Hillery Sees Saragat**  
ROME, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—Patrick Hillery, Irish Foreign Minister, called on Italian President Giuseppe Saragat last night for talks during which both men expressed their desire for an early entry into the European Common Market of Britain and Ireland, informed sources said.



Ask for it everywhere!  
Paris - London - New York  
or write: 7 Avenue d'Ostende,  
Monte Carlo.

once claimed Clemenceau, Daladier, Herriot, and more recently Pierre Mendes-France and Edgar Faure. Mr. Servan-Schreiber, 46, admitted last night that some party faithful would be made positively giddy by the shift. "It will be difficult to convince some," he said. Both he and co-leader Maurice Faure said they would resign if the party rejected the manifesto at a special congress in two weeks. The manifesto, which Le Monde called as much a "plan to reconstruct the universe" as to renovate a party, was designed to infuse Mr. Servan-Schreiber's image of youthful reform into the party and the entire French left. For a once-mighty anticlerical party that recently has been near its last gasps, it should be an interesting role.

Quitting L'Express  
Mr. Servan-Schreiber, who announced that he would resign his positions at L'Express, said last night that, "generally speaking, I think we can say that starting tomorrow the Radical party will be well to the left of the Socialist party."

He said that neither he nor Mr. Faure would cede on a single one of their proposed reforms. The reforms include some revolutionary concepts, including an end to business inheritances. Tampering with inheritance laws, les droits de succession, has always been political dynamite for Mr. Servan-Schreiber, glamorous newspaperman, sometime politician and outspoken admirer of the Kennedy's. The manifesto was the fruit of 100 days of work. The style is the same that he showed in his book "Le Dilemme Americain," but the language is considerably more reformist.

His expressed tactic is to take the remnants of the party that dominated French politics from 1900 till 1940 and to turn it into a party of the left. He said he can successfully out the Gaullists from power. Most observers were saying today that the lessons of French political history were against Mr. Servan-Schreiber.

The essential of the manifesto calls for a curious blend of the conservative and liberal. Homage is paid to free enterprise, which will please the party rank and file, but then the manifesto claims that private industry must be deprived of its influence over the society.

**Guaranteed Income**  
The Radicals propose an end to government aid to private business; an end to the right for business to be inherited; institution of a guaranteed annual income; reform of education on all levels and the "redistribution of power" from the ruling to the working classes.

For the moment, however, observers felt the importance was not so much the new philosophy as the fact that the Radicals were—perhaps in desperation—changing philosophy. The Radicals, while dominating the Third Republic and important in the Fourth, had slipped to a mere 13 deputies under the Gaullist Fifth Republic.

For both Mr. Servan-Schreiber and the Radicals it has been called a marriage of convenience. The former needed troops on the latter a general. The political reputations of both had waned, the former following an election loss in 1965, the latter because of their steady loss of deputies.

The Radical party had no image among the young French electorate.

It is questionable whether Mr. Servan-Schreiber's political sex-appeal will be enough to help the Radicals and the French left. French politics have been in a state of flux since the departure of Gen. Charles de Gaulle, with new alliances being formed and broken, but the left has so far showed few signs of recovery.

**Majority Alliance**  
The Gaullist alliance with the main centrist group—the some 30 deputies of Agriculture Minister Jacques Duhamel—eliminated one potential ally for the Radicals. What the French call the *gauche*—the alliance of Gaullists, centrist and Socialists—gained control of 481, and made it necessary, as one observer said, "to either join them or mark our distance."

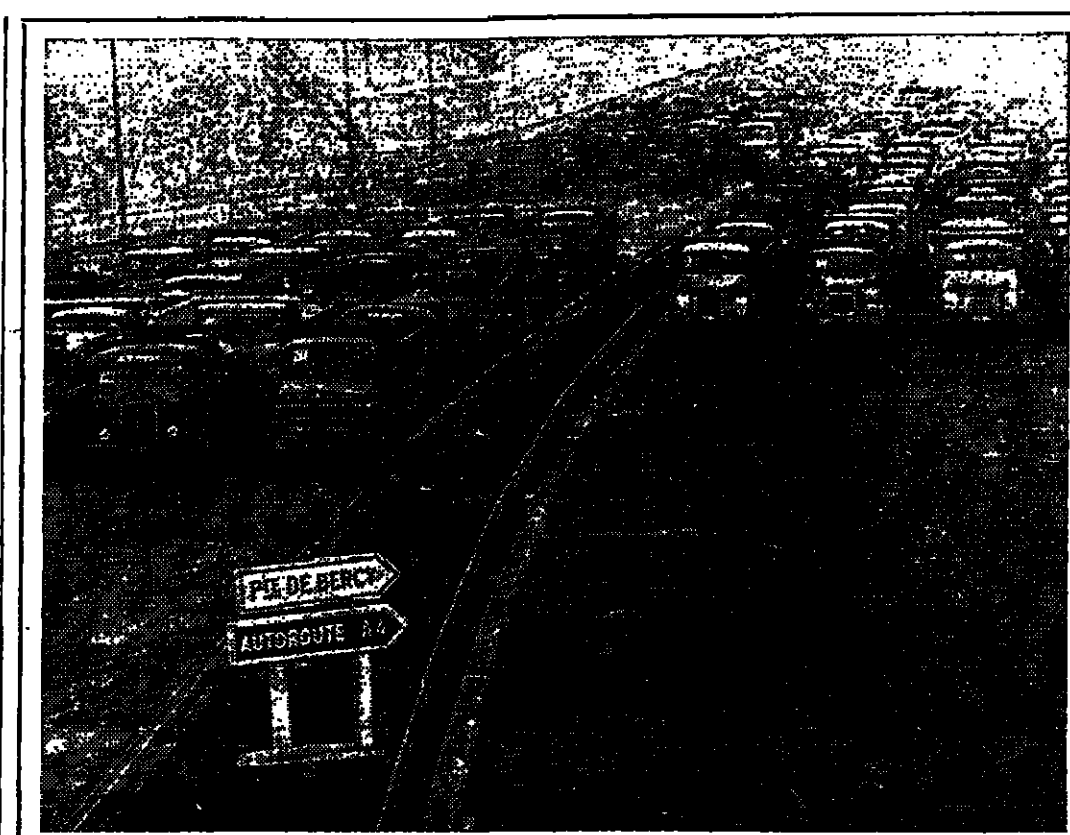
Despite currents within the Radical party that would be happier with the centrist than to the left of the Socialists, the Radical leadership has now marked its distance from the Gaullists.

Whether Mr. Servan-Schreiber and Mr. Faure can convince the rank and file at next month's party congress is not known. Said Mr. Servan-Schreiber last night, "Maurice Faure is considerably more optimistic than I."

One main topic of conversation at the congress is sure to be the Radicals' new relation with the Communist party. The non-Communist left appears to be moving back toward some kind of alliance with the Communists, despite the paradox often expressed by the Socialists, "We can't win with them and we can't win without them."

The Servan-Schreiber approach will try to do for the left with reform what alliances did not. The manifesto offers something to attract everyone: the young are promised education as they want it; the old are promised tax schemes for the "over 40s"; the workers are promised a guaranteed income and the capitalists free enterprise.

First, however, Mr. Servan-Schreiber must be accepted by his own party. It may be hard. As one man close to the Radicals said, referring to their tradition of bonhomie and a good start after dinner, "Jean-Jacques is the kind of guy who drinks tea after dinner."



BEARING UP—Nearly 100 trucks were parked on the new Massena Bridge in Paris yesterday to test its weight-bearing properties. Apparently it got good marks.

## Hanoi Sees 'Act of War'

(Continued from Page 1)

considered a "hawk" in the Hanoi hierarchy, has not lived up to his earlier reputation as a negotiator willing to accept compromise.

Indeed, it was in Paris that Mr. Tho signed a tougher North Vietnamese line last June and crushed the Nixon administration's initial hope for an early negotiated settlement of the war.

Moreover, Mr. Tho returns to Paris at a time when North Vietnam's position has considerably stiffened in the wake of President Ho Chi Minh's death last September.

The most obvious surface evidence of this position is the seven-week-old boycott of the talks by Kuan Thai, the chief North Vietnamese negotiator.

He officially justifies the boycott on the ground that the United States has sought to "downgrade" the talks by failing to send a full-fledged, Senate-approved ambassador to replace Henry Cabot Lodge, who resigned in December. Mr. Hanoi is technically the acting U.S. delegation chief.

However, that bit of American toughness does not completely explain North Vietnamese intransigence, which is said to have displaced the Russians in the light of President Nixon's relative success in persuading U.S. public opinion that "Vietnamization" is working in Vietnam.

In the conference itself, North Vietnamese spokesmen disputed the U.S. view that reconnaissance flights were permitted under the 1968 understanding.

"Nothing is more contrary to the truth," said Hanoi press spokesman Le Quang Hiep. He compared the American view to "the argument of a hand."

Since the cessation of bombing, Mr. Hiep said, American aircraft had violated North Vietnamese airspace 12,000 times, including 91 reconnaissance flights over Hanoi and 126 over Haiphong.

## U.S. Bombs N. Vietnam Site As Reds Fire on Recon Plane

(Continued from Page 1)

from SAM missiles northeast of the Mu Gia Pass.

The spokesman said none of the aircraft was hit by the eight-foot missiles. The heavily armed F-105s and F-4s, each of which carries a two-man crew, responded by attacking the SAM launch site, the spokesman said.

They reported that the F-105 was downed by ground fire but did not make it clear whether the plane was hit by the missiles or conventional anti-aircraft fire. The helicopter incident happened less than two hours later when a MIG-21 attacked and shot it down.

"It should be emphasized that the mission of the aircraft attacked by the SAMs was simple reconnaissance and that ordnance expended by the escort aircraft (bombs and rockets) was in response to the North Vietnamese attack," an official statement said.

The Saigon spokesman said the helicopter was flying along the border in search of the two-man crew of another fighter-bomber in the "secret" air war against Communist forces in Laos.

Military sources said the helicopter was an H-33 rescue craft based in Udorn, Thailand. The H-33, similar to the "Jolly Green Giant" used in rescue missions during the bombing of North Vietnam, carries two pilots, two gunners and at least two medics.

American military informants said U.S. F-4 Phantom jets were scrambled from several bases inside South Vietnam but were unable to engage any of the MIGs, apparently flown from bases inside North Vietnam.

Hanoi radio broadcasts monitored in Saigon today said three American aircraft had been shot down after "violating the air territory" over Ha Tinh and Quang Binh Provinces bordering Laos in the North Vietnamese panhandle.

## Bunker Sums Up Progress, Sees 1970 as 'Critical Year'

By Terence Smith

SAIGON, Jan. 29 (NYT).—Ambassador Ellsworth Bunker described 1969 as a year of meaningful progress in South Vietnam, but conceded that the enemy "is still a military force to be reckoned with."

Mr. Bunker also told a luncheon of the American Chamber of Commerce in Saigon that "there are good intelligence indications that the enemy plans new offensive actions this spring or summer."

The 75-year-old ambassador, who has been Washington's representative in Saigon for nearly three years, devoted most of his speech to a summary of allied military and political achievements during 1969.

But at the same time he raised a fundamental question about the impact of those achievements. "Though the enemy has not had much success with his military efforts," he said, "the question remains: are we convincing him that continuing those efforts will not improve, and may worsen, his situation? On this score, 1970 may be a critical year."

This is a question more frequently raised by critics of the American role in Vietnam than by the ambassador, who has been a firm supporter of administration policy in South Vietnam since he was first appointed by former President Johnson in April, 1967.

In his speech today—one of the two or three public addresses he normally gives in a year—Mr. Bunker reminded his audience of the limits of the American objectives. "We are engaged in fighting a limited war, for limited objectives with limited resources," he said.

"Our objective is not to win the war in the conventional sense. What we are aiming for is a negotiated settlement which will permit the people of South Vietnam to determine their own future."

The suit papers, filed Monday at the U.S. District Court here, said that on Sept. 4, 1969, he bought a ticket on TWA at Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, for a flight to London and for onward passage to Detroit.

Two days later, he said, the airline refused to fly him to Detroit. He claimed this was "unreasonable prejudice and unjust discrimination because of his race and political beliefs."

The airline was eventually forced to fly Mr. Williams back on a special aircraft on which he was escorted by a U.S. marshal.

Robert F. Williams, the black militant who fled to North Carolina on a kidnapping charge, has filed suit against Trans World Airlines for \$50,000 for breach of contract.

Mr. Williams, who now lives in Detroit, claims TWA failed to live up to a ticket contract by refusing to fly him from London to Detroit last September, when he decided to return to the United States after a self-imposed exile of eight years.

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## Robert Williams Accuses TWA of Prejudice in Suit

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## Wilson Sees Good Signs in U.S. Economy

'Favorable,' He Calls Them in Commons

LONDON, Jan. 28 (UPI).—Prime Minister Harold Wilson said today he was assured during his Washington talks with President Nixon that the United States plans no troop withdrawals from Europe before mid-1971.

He said he found "favorable" signs in the U.S. economy and he discouraged reports that Washington is planning to recognize the breakaway regime in Rhodesia.

Mr. Wilson, nursing a cut lip, bruised ribs and an injured wrist after a fall at the British Embassy in Washington last night, made his first appearance in Parliament to answer questions following his return this morning.

He was greeted with sympathetic cheers when he entered the House of Commons. Both Conservative leader Edward Heath and Conservative Neil Martin, who put the first question, expressed sympathy for him over his injuries.

Although Mr. Wilson told aides earlier he was feeling "damned sore" from the fall, he spent some time in the chamber.

On the U.S. economy, Mr. Wilson said "it is very hard for us and for them to be absolutely categorical about what is happening. But there are a number of favorable factors."

Asked about possible U.S. troop withdrawals from Europe, Mr. Wilson said his discussions did not go beyond mid-1971. He recalled that the United States already said publicly it plans no major troop pullout before that.

Asked about possible U.S. recognition of Prime Minister Ian Smith's regime in Rhodesia, Mr. Wilson said "I cannot make a statement on behalf of the U.S. government. But you would be well advised not to believe the kind of rumors that have been spreading this week."

**Sonic Booms In Mideast**  
(Continued from Page 1)

or rockets. He said "planes coming at that level over the sea would not be able to form formation, and only a pair, at maximum, could get through."

The incursion came only a week after Deputy Premier Yigal Alon, speaking from the Knesset (Parliament) said: "Israel could complement itself on one of the finest anti-aircraft defense systems in history."

He said the resourcefulness of Israeli pilots "as well as the early-warning devices ensured maximum prospects of keeping enemy planes from penetrating Israel's skies."

**Raid in Egypt, Jordan**  
TEL AVIV, Jan. 29 (AP).—Israeli planes bombed and strafed military targets in Egypt and Arab guerrillas based in Jordan, according to military spokesmen. All Israeli planes were reported safe.

The Egyptian targets were at the southern end of the Suez Canal and the northern sector of the Gulf of Suez. The Israelis said their jets earlier hit the Jordan-based guerrillas after an Israeli border policeman was killed and one soldier wounded in firefights across the frontier in the Beisan Valley.

**French Oppose Nation's Policy on Arms, Poll Finds**  
PARIS, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—More than half of the French public thinks the government should halt arms deliveries to all Middle East countries, an opinion poll published here today said.

The Middle East policy of President Georges Pompidou's government was the only major aspect of French foreign affairs with which the majority disagreed.

According to the poll, 49 percent were against the policy under which France maintains a total arms embargo on Israel and recently led to controversy over the government's decision to sell 100 military aircraft to Libya. Only 17 percent approved.

The poll, which posed a total of 19 questions, showed that 55 percent of Frenchmen considered France should sell arms to no country in the Middle East, while 39 percent thought it should sell to all of them without distinction.

Only 3 percent wanted France to sell arms to Israel alone, and 1 percent to Arab countries alone.

**Egypt Denies Report on Planes**  
CAIRO, Jan. 29 (NYT).—A report published last weekend that Egyptians took part in recent negotiations by Libyans to purchase Mirage aircraft from France has been denied by Egypt's chief spokesman, Ahmed Meguid.

The spokesman was asked whether participation by Libya in a forthcoming conference of so-called "confrontation countries" would affect the French plane deal, since France has undertaken not to sell weapons to countries involved in the Arab-Israeli conflict. "That remains to be seen," Mr. Meguid said. "But Libya has asked to take part."

The conference, scheduled to open here Feb. 7, is to be attended by Egypt, Jordan, Syria and Iraq, Libya and the Sudan.



## New Suit for White House Police

The new ceremonial uniform for White House police consists of a cap that was described by one report as resembling "that worn by American drum majors." West German traffic policemen, lots of gold braid double-breasted gold-buttoned white tunic worn over policeman's everyday trousers, which have a gold a down the seam. The belt buckle carries the presidential seal and the seal is also worn on the left sleeve.

The outfit, designed by tailor Jimmie Muscatello, the Secret Service has met with mixed reaction, mostly adverse.

The New York Times editorialized yesterday: "oddly he is suited, observes Portia in Shakespeare's 'A Chant of Venice.' I think he bought his doublet in his round house in France, his bonnet in Germany."

"President Nixon bought the \$10,000 worth of opera uniforms for his White House police right in Washington, D. C., but the effect is no less foolish. One at the Ruritanian get-up, and the question leaps to 'Whatever did become of that 'respectable Republican coat?'"

## Israel Cabinet Plans Review Of Court on Definition of Jew

JERUSALEM, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir's government averted a political crisis today by agreeing that Israel will make orthodox rabbinical law the basis for determining who is a Jew.

In a five-hour special meeting called to deal with the controversy aroused by an Israeli Supreme Court decision, a majority of the cabinet agreed to amend Israel's "law of return," which grants all Jews the right to settle here as citizens—so that:

• A person will be registered as a Jew only if his mother was Jewish and he has not embraced another religion, or if he converts to Judaism.

• Non-Jewish husbands and wives and the children of their mixed marriages will have the same rights as immigrating Jews.

The Supreme Court triggered the controversy Friday by ordering the Interior Ministry to register as Jews the three children of an Israeli navy commander and his non-Jewish wife. The court laid down the principle that persons should be registered as they wish, and not necessarily according to rabbinical law. The law says a person is a Jew only if he is born of a Jewish mother or he converts.

The ruling provoked angry protests from the National Religious party, headed by Interior Minister Moshe Shapira, the Israeli rabbinate and orthodox Jews here and abroad. Mr. Shapira threatened to split his party out of the coalition government unless a law was put through undoing the Supreme Court's principle. There were fears

**French Deny Bid To Hijack Mirages**  
PARIS, Jan. 29 (UPI).—A Defense Ministry spokesman said today that a London Daily Telegraph report claiming that France had thwarted an Israeli attempt to fly out of France 50 embargoed jet fighter-bombers was "a story for café waiters to amuse their clients."

The spokesman said the Mirage planes were in "a condition of long storage." He said this included removal of batteries and the radio communication system and the filling of the engine with special grease to forestall corrosion.

"It takes days of hard work to get the planes into a flying order," the spokesman said. The Israeli Embassy called the report "nonsense."

**Paradise in the Sun**  
**ESTORIL**

Splendid beaches, delightful scenery, festivals and flower. Fine hotels, super seafood, gay casinos, roulette. Fine, sun-drenched climate this year round. Let us tell you about it... Junta de Turismo, Estoril, Portugal.

## WEATHER

AMSTERDAM	0	36	Paris	1	36
ANKARA	2	36	Utrecht	1	36
ANTWERP	15	59	Amsterdam	1	36
ATHENS	16	61	Clusly	1	36
BELLEVILLE	15	59	Paris	1	36
BELGRADE	15	59	Paris	1	36
BELMONT	23	73	Paris	1	36
BIRMINGHAM	23	73	Paris	1	36
BUDAPEST	23	73	Paris	1	36
CAIRO	21	70	Paris	1	36
CHICAGO	21	70	Paris	1	36
COPENHAGEN	23	73	Paris	1	36
COSTA MESA	17	63	Paris	1	36
DALLAS	15	59	Paris	1	36
EDINBURGH	6	43	Paris	1	36
FLORENCE	19	66	Paris	1	36
FRANKFURT	15	59	Paris	1	36
GENT	23	73	Paris	1	36
GENOVA	23	73	Paris	1	36
HAMBURG	15	59	Paris	1	36
HAVANA	23	73	Paris	1	36
LAS PALMAS	20	68	Paris	1	36
LISBON	14	57	Paris	1	36
LONDON	6	43	Paris	1	36
MADRID	9	48	Paris	1	36
MILAN	7	45	Paris	1	36
MONTREAL	3	37	Paris	1	36
MOSCOW	12	54	Paris	1	36
MUNICH	23	73	Paris	1	36
NEW YORK	9	48	Paris	1	36
NICE	15	59	Paris	1	36
OSLO	12	54	Paris	1	36
PARIS	4	39	Paris	1	36
PRAGUE	12	54	Paris	1	36
ROME	11	52	Paris	1	36
SOFIA	4	39	Paris	1	36
STOCKHOLM	1	34	Paris	1	36
TORONTO	23	73	Paris	1	36
VALPARAISO	15	59	Paris	1	36
VENICE	7	45	Paris	1	36
VIENNA	15	59	Paris	1	36
WARSAW	12	54	Paris	1	36
WASHINGTON	12	54	Paris	1	36
ZURICH	3	37	Paris	1	36



## Indicted in Yablonski Deaths

## Senator Says He Will Seek Major Probe of UMW Election

By William Chapman

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Senator Harrison A. Williams Jr., D., announced yesterday that he will seek a major Senate investigation into charges of irregularities in the recent United Mine Workers election and into alleged tampering with the union's funds.

Williams said he will seek to have the union's election and its alleged tampering with the union's funds investigated.

## Elected Mayor Run Again Newark, N.J.

By William Chapman

NEWARK, N.J., Jan. 29 (UPI).—Despite federal indictments against him, Mayor James E. McGreevey has announced today that he will seek a third term as mayor.

McGreevey, who was elected mayor in 1962, was indicted on Jan. 17 with 11 other city officials. He served in Congress before coming mayor.

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BEARDESS MANSON—His beard gone but his hair still shoulder-length, Charles Manson entered a Los Angeles courtroom Wednesday to plead in the Tate murder case.

## Judge Enters Not Guilty Plea For Manson in Tate Slayings

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Over the shouted objections of Charles M. Manson, a judge entered a plea of not guilty yesterday in the case of the hippie cult leader in the seven Sharon Tate-Labianski murders.

"Your honor, I object to any further proceedings," Manson said. "I object to the grand jury system. I object to the indictment. I object to the behavior of the establishment in relation to the indictment."

Superior Court Judge George M. Dell interrupted, and Manson shouted, "Hold it."

"I'm not going to hold anything," Judge Dell retorted. "I enter a plea of not guilty on behalf of the defendant, Mr. Manson, who has pursued delay for the sake of delay."

## 3 Boys Held In Drug Sales

(Continued from Page 1) The youngsters cleared \$50 daily and the adult supplier, who collected the receipts every two hours, got \$750 a day from the three.

The boys, Puerto Ricans, were not users, and only had been in the business about two weeks, the police said. "But people would drive up to them and make a purchase," a detective said. The youngsters worked from after school until about midnight.

They were charged with juvenile delinquency and held for a Children's Court hearing. The adult supplier is still being sought, and the police said they believe he and other groups of youngsters selling drugs in scattered sections of the city.

On Tuesday night, Dr. Guillermo Salazar, a psychiatrist, made a public plea for his daughter, Isabel, 12, to return home.

Dr. Salazar, whose profession has involved him in the treatment of drug addicts, said that Isabel was an addict who became involved with drugs through chance acquaintances made in Central Park last year.

She was returned home after she was spotted sleeping on the sofa in the lobby of an apartment building in the East Village.

In an interview, her mother said, "I'm relieved that she's not dead. I thought she was dead. But my child is only 12 and a drug addict. That's tragedy enough."

The Salazars, who have four other children, are separated. The other children are all older than Isabel and have "no problems," Mrs. Salazar said.

Mrs. Salazar took Isabel out of school this year and went to Honduras with her.

"Now Isabel and I are leaving the country forever," Mrs. Salazar said. "This is a jungle. This country is going down the drain faster than anyone realizes. We're moving to Hong Kong, maybe South Africa. I'm just getting our visas and getting out of here."

## New Magazine To Publish for Young Democrats

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (UPI).—A magazine called The New Democrat is due to appear this spring in an attempt to provide a national forum for the young, scattered and frequently disgraced supporters of the late Sen. Robert F. Kennedy and Sen. Eugene McCarthy. It was learned yesterday.

Endorsed by an array of leading liberals, the magazine will be edited by Stephen Schlessinger, 27, son of historian Arthur M. Schlesinger Jr. All other members of the staff are in their late twenties and were active in the 1968 presidential campaigns of Sen. Kennedy and the Minnesota Democrat.

The inaugural issue of the tabloid monthly is expected to appear in April or May and planned articles include contributions by Sen. Gaylord Nelson, D. Wis., Mayor Sam Massell of Atlanta, Rep. Don Edwards, D. Calif., and former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

## Shriver Sets Door Ajar In Maryland Says Career Change Is Due Before Long

By Peter A. Jay

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Ambassador Sargent Shriver opened the door a little wider yesterday to suggestions that he resign his diplomatic post in Paris and seek the governorship of Maryland.

Appearing on a morning interview program broadcast by Baltimore's WJZ-TV, Mr. Shriver said he plans a change in career before long. "I know I could" find state government interesting, he said in response to a question.

Mr. Shriver, who if he entered the race probably would face Gov. Marvin Mandel in September's Democratic primary, said he is prevented by the demands of his current job from giving more details about his plans.

"Even if I were going to resign soon, I couldn't say yes or no," he said. "It's a matter involving governments" and should be announced officially, he added. Asked if it were likely that he would begin a new career soon, however, he said it was.

## I'm Interested

Although he asserted that as long as he is ambassador "I'm not a candidate for anything else," he said this position "gives very easily" with political efforts on his behalf by some Maryland Democrats. "I'm interested, obviously, in what's happening in Maryland," he said. "I always have been."

Mr. Shriver was born in Maryland, but spent most of his life elsewhere until 1961, when he headed the Peace Corps and lived in Montgomery County. Whether he could meet Maryland's residence requirements for gubernatorial candidates has been questioned by Democrats opposed to his candidacy.

Mr. Shriver is ending a week-long visit to the United States, during which he met briefly with Democrats urging him to challenge Gov. Mandel.

## Extends Stay

He extended his stay in the United States today and will see President Nixon tomorrow, reportedly to discuss French President George Pompidou's forthcoming trip to the United States.

Commenting on other issues yesterday, he said that "lots of people" have told him he should run for president in 1976 but labeled this suggestion "pie in the sky."

"I don't think he's finished," he replied to a question about the political future of his brother-in-law, Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass. "The future isn't as rosy as it was... but it's very good for Ted Kennedy."

## McCarthy Reports Soviet Leaders' Concern on ABM

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Sen. Eugene J. McCarthy, D. Minn., said today Soviet leaders he talked with on his trip to Russia considered the U.S. anti-ballistic missile system their primary concern in the nuclear arms race.

Sen. McCarthy, who met with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin during the trip, said he got the impression that the Russians thought the ABM was entirely different from any other weapon and was more of a threat even than the multiple warhead "space bus" now under development in both countries.

"I don't think they see MIRV (multiple, independently-targeted reentry vehicle) as very different from their SS-9," Sen. McCarthy said in an interview. "For both it is simply a question of quantity. But the ABM introduces a qualitative factor of a different order. It is an aspect of armament that they consider brand new."

"Sometimes I have to wind on," Mr. McCarthy replied. "I've got an old brain and it gets tired."

A little later, Richard Schultz, an Assistant U.S. Attorney, objected to Mr. McCarthy including "all those adjectives he used in his book."

"We're simple folks here. Tell us what you said and he said," Mr. McCarthy replied. "He's never been very strong on dialogue," put in William M. Kunstler, a defense attorney.

Finally, when Mr. Schultz jumped up again to demand that Mr. McCarthy stick to "the facts," the author said, "Facts are nothing without their nuances, sir."

At his news conference later,

## Styron Says 'Nat Turner' 'Embarrassed' Fox Films

ROXBURY, Conn., Jan. 29 (UPI).—William F. Styron has revealed that 20th Century-Fox Film Corp. was so "embarrassed" by his authorship of "The Confessions of Nat Turner" that it never called on him in his capacity as adviser on the film adaptation of the Pulitzer Prize-winning novel.

Mr. Styron said the studio's "embarrassment" stemmed from "intimidation by black militants" who criticized the novel, which concerns the leader of the largest black uprising in the South before the Civil War. The militants said the book was racist and historically incorrect.

"They overlooked the fact that it was a novel and I could do anything I wanted to with it," Mr. Styron said, "although most reputable historians have said it was reasonably accurate. Actually the underlying resentment was that a white man had written a highly successful book about a black at a time when blacks were trying to rediscover their own past."

## Severed Their Ties

He charged that in the face of "irrational" and "intentionally false" protests over the film version, "20th Century-Fox severed their ties with me simply by not calling on me and making it quite clear they were embarrassed by my connection with the film."

Mr. Styron said he asked several times to see the adaptation by Lewis Peterson, a Negro, "but it was not forthcoming." The author said he was not too surprised because "I know that too many writers have sold work to films and seen it turned into something other than what they have in mind."

"You don't have much choice," he said. "You take your money—in my case \$600,000—and let the credit go."

A spokesman for 20th Century-Fox disclosed that the film, titled "Nat Turner," has been shelved until 1971. James Earl Jones was to have played Nat and Sidney Lumet was scheduled to direct.



Author Norman Mailer discussing Chicago trial.

## Mailer Found Yippies' Plan For Chicago 'Beautiful'

By Anthony Lukas

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (UPI).—"Wow!" said Norman Mailer when he first heard the Yippie strategy for the 1968 Democratic National Convention here.

Testifying at the Chicago conspiracy trial Tuesday, Mr. Mailer said he had been "overcome by the audacity of the idea" when Jerry Rubin told him of his plans for a "Festival of Life" during the convention.

"It's a beautiful and frightening idea," Mr. Mailer said he told Mr. Rubin in December of 1967. "You're a brave man."

The Pulitzer Prize-winning author testified that he was interviewed by Mr. Rubin—one of the seven defendants in this trial—about the 1967 march on the Pentagon when Mr. Rubin began talking about his plans for Chicago.

As Mr. Mailer recalled it, Mr. Rubin said he was planning to bring 100,000 persons and dozens of rock bands to Chicago and that the Yippie leader believed "the presence of all those people would so intimidate and terrorize the establishment that Lyndon Johnson would have to be nominated under armed guard."

Mr. Mailer said that Mr. Rubin explained "the beautiful thing about it is we won't have to do anything ourselves."

"The establishment is so full of guilt they'll do it all themselves. They won't be able to take it," he said.

In almost an hour and a half on the witness stand, the author of "The Armies of the Night" and "Miami and the Siege of Chicago" tried to explain the "nuances" of the New Left as he understood them.

But he ran into Judge Julius J. Hoffman, whom he described later in a news conference as "a fast-moving featherweight with a marvelous jab, who never gets his left out of your face."

Time and again, Judge Hoffman upheld prosecution objections to Mr. Mailer's recollections of the convention and the demonstrators.

Once when Mr. Mailer emboldened his response with some



## Mr. Nixon's Opportunity

The vote in the House of Representatives Wednesday handily sustaining the President's veto of the HEW appropriation bill vindicates his authority—at least within his own party—and affords him an opportunity for constructive compromise. A possibility of compromise was explicit in Mr. Nixon's veto message; and, indeed, that prospect undoubtedly had something to do with the support he mustered. One area of compromise he suggested concerns removal of those provisions adopted by Congress to require administration expenditure of all funds appropriated for grant-in-aid programs. The other area concerns funds for impacted school districts; the President has suggested a "no-hardship clause" guaranteeing that no school district relying on this form of federal aid should have a school budget less than 95 percent of what it had in 1969.

These are shrewd proposals which would give the President the essence of what he wants—flexibility together with an appreciable reduction in expenditures—and which, at the same time, would give members of Congress a measure of the impact aid money so popular in their home communities. In all probability, a new appropriation bill will be formulated along these lines.

President Nixon has said respecting the impacted-area program what three Presidents before him have said—that it is inequitable and a relatively ineffectual way of distributing federal aid to education. He is undoubtedly right about that. Justified at

the time of the Korean war as a form of emergency assistance to areas suddenly swollen by war industry and defense installations, its indefinite continuance has some of the familiar attributes of pork-barrel handouts. But the point about the impacted-area program is that, for all its various flaws, it nonetheless represents a method of distributing federal funds to the schools and one that has a high degree of congressional support. It should therefore either be amended to make it more effective and equitable or replaced by some program of a similar magnitude.

In his veto message, President Nixon was highly critical of the whole system of federal aid to education. It is, he said, "much too inflexible" and it "frustrates planning by local officials and the development of creative new programs." He has promised to submit soon an education message proposing a new and searching look at the American school system. Well and good. But he needs to bear in mind that there is not much time left for looking. The American school system is decaying before his eyes; and the children dependent on that school system are irrevocably losing their only chance for the education they need for the realization of their potentialities. We have paltered and procrastinated for far too long with the country's schools. Mr. Nixon has a chance to exploit his victory dynamically and constructively.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Contempt of Court

Until this week American labor had never opposed a Supreme Court nominee on any basis other than his labor record. When the old American Federation of Labor mounted a successful campaign against President Hoover's designation of Judge John J. Parker 40 years ago, its objection to confirmation stemmed from the judge's decisions in cases involving unions. That was also the spur when George Meany testified last year against President Nixon's nomination of Judge Clement F. Haynsworth Jr.

Now, for reasons that have no direct connection with labor, Mr. Meany has put the AFL-CIO on record against the confirmation of Judge G. Harrold Carswell. The federation chief contends that the Carswell choice constitutes "a slap in the face to the nation's Negro citizens."

Skeptics may conclude that the primary motivation for the Meany move is a desire to defuse the anger felt by many civil rights organizations over the exclusionist policies toward Negroes practiced by many construction unions. The AFL-CIO head is himself the target of much of this anger for his leadership in the fight to block the admin-

istration's "Philadelphia Plan" for faster admission of blacks to skilled building jobs.

Whatever impact such considerations may have had on the Meany decision, it nevertheless represents a welcome if belated broadening in the range of labor's approach to political affairs. Many hacks, including some of decidedly reactionary stripe, have been able to count on solid labor support so long as they voted "right" on narrow labor matters. Labor and the country will be well served if the federation's stand on Judge Carswell heralds a less sectarian view in its future approach to politics.

Given the utter lack of distinction that pervades the Carswell record, the AFL-CIO position contrasts favorably with that of the "union" representing the nation's lawyers. The American Bar Association, through its Committee on the Federal Judiciary, has done little to enhance respect for its own standards in evaluating Supreme Court nominees by unanimously pronouncing Judge Carswell "qualified." The more that is disclosed about the nominee, the clearer it is that approval of his nomination comes close to contempt of (the Supreme) court.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## International Opinion

### France in Libya

"I give your enemy a revolver, but I promise you that if he kills you I shall never give it to him again." This is, in substance, what Premier Chaban-Delemas said about the Mirage sale. He showed the French where their interest was, and that it was well worth sacrificing such principles as honor, justice or peace in order to maintain this interest.

France is taking over the Libyan future, the roads, bridges, schools, the subsoil, the desert. This is an unhelped for chance which only a madman would miss. The Libyans have nothing but money. We are thus going to sell them everything. Our fortune is secured. A colonization of a new type begins without the usual worries. A wedge is being driven into the head of the African continent. This is not only a realistic policy but a great policy.

Mr. Chaban-Delemas seems to forget a certain number of realities: the bankruptcy of our decolonization policy in Black Africa; the great political instability of the Arab states, which make fragile the constructions built on them; the endless efforts of the four big powers to outbid one another in the Arab capitals; the relative modesty of Libya's needs of equipment, and many other things also, among which the interdependence of the Arab states against Israel is not the least.

This interdependence is so great that one cannot assert that the 100 French Mirages will never threaten Israel.

—From Combat (Paris).

### Nixon's Priorities

A serious domestic argument is developing in the United States over President Nixon's veto of the appropriations bill for his own Department of Health, Education and Welfare. Mr. Nixon has made clear that by his actions he hopes to win to his side in this debate the people he has managed to win over by television before: the middle-thinking middle classes named by his public-relations men "the silent majority."

Mr. Nixon has professed himself determined to be a President of balanced budgets, as President Eisenhower sought to be. The effect of this, in a system of government where tax changes are notoriously difficult to bring about, is of course to put the most severe kind of squeeze on government spending. That in itself is not necessarily a bad thing. But what does need special care in circumstances of this kind is the choice of priorities for spending.

—From the Financial Times (London).

Having failed to halt inflation by ending the war or otherwise curbing the Pentagon, the critics will say, Mr. Nixon slashes the welfare spending which can alone build the America of his speechwriters' visions. Such apparent inconsistencies might seem easy to exploit. But practical politicians are wryly noting the President's skill in a key election year.

It was a Democrat-controlled Congress that voted the "inflationary" increase despite warnings.

—From The Times (London).

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

Jan. 30, 1895

NEW YORK—After the withdrawal of the New York troops from Brooklyn yesterday, rioting broke out again last night. The police had several conflicts with the striking tramway men, followed by some wild scenes of disorder and violence. Disorder continued this afternoon in Brooklyn. Many non-unionists were taken from their cars and beaten. Half of the lines were crippled by the cutting of wires, despite the efforts of the police, and at one time every line in the city was stopped.

### Fifty Years Ago

Jan. 30, 1920

WASHINGTON—The Army reorganization bill providing for a peace-time army of 265,263 men has been reported by the Senate Committee on Military Affairs. In accordance with the report of the committee, this would mean that the present Army facilities are entirely adequate. On the question of universal training, Senator Wadsworth insists that this program would not cost the country more than \$500,000 yearly. Representative Mendenhall, of the House, insists the cost will be much more.



## Anti-Crime Bill vs. U.S. Rights

By Tom Wicker

WASHINGTON—It is a good thing that neither the bill of Rights nor the Magna Carta is the pending business of the Senate these days. If either were to be presented to the world's greatest deliberative body, in its present mood of political panic and myopia, it would undoubtedly be voted down as a needless restraint in the war on crime.

There was, of course, one notable liberal "victory" in the drug bill. As amended by the Senate, it provides that federal agents may not break into anyone's house without warning unless a judge has certified in advance that narcotics or other evidence probably "will" be destroyed if a warning is given. Originally, the judge could have issued a warrant for a "no-knock" raid if he found probable cause to believe that evidence "may" be destroyed without it.

This is a distinction with so little difference as to be absurd, since there is no way on earth for even the wisest of judges, whether he is Julius Hoffman or G. Harrold Carswell, to determine whether evidence probably "may" or probably "will" be destroyed if someone's constitutional rights are observed.

### Lone Dissident

The no-knock vote followed passage of the so-called anti-crime bill, which only Lee Metcalf of Montana, long a defender of consumers and liberty, had the courage and vision to vote against. Virtually this whole page would be required to detail this bill's dangers and defects.

It would invade Fifth Amendment rights against self-incrimina-

tion by requiring courts, on request of the government, to force reluctant witnesses to testify in virtually any federal case, in return for immunity not against prosecution but only against evidential use of the compulsory testimony; and if any person so ordered to testify refused to do so, he could be summarily confined in jail until he submitted, although convicted of no crime whatever.

The bill would overturn a Supreme Court ruling that permits a defendant to see the transcript of an illegal wiretap from which evidence against him might have been derived; and it would establish the rule that evidence obtained, even if illegally, more than five years after an alleged crime is admissible in court—which is nothing but a statute of limitation on Fourth Amendment prohibition of unreasonable searches and seizures.

The Senate bill would permit grand juries to issue public reports recommending the removal of public officials for misconduct or misfeasance, even when the grand jury had been unable to find evidence sufficient for an indictment—a license to smear that is unlimited by a definition of or restriction on the kind of misconduct that the jury could consider, much less by any right of cross-examination or confrontation granted to the smeared.

### A New Class

This extraordinary document also would create a class of "dangerous special offenders." It is not entirely clear who such offenders may be, but they include persons previously convicted two

or more times of offenses punishable for more than a year in jail, persons convicted once in certain conspiracies, and persons who commit a felony as "part of a pattern" of criminal conduct (which "pattern" may or may not include misdemeanors, and may or may not be proven beyond a doubt).

But no matter who these special offenders turn out to be, a judge could sentence one of them for up to 30 years, regardless of the penalty the law sets for his specific offense; and in making his decision on whether a defendant is such a dangerous special offender, the judge would not be limited to consideration of admissible evidence—he could take into account, for instance, a confession obtained by coercion. If he failed to sentence severely enough, even so, the government could appeal to seek a stiffer sentence, or even to win the "dangerous special offender" judgment that a lower-court judge had refused to make.

All of this is necessary, says Sen. Roman L. Hruska, R., Neb., for the overwhelming majority, because "we are grappling for survival in the battle against crime." What we are really grappling for is survival against a class of criminals that the rights of criminals can be suspended or diluted without endangering the rights of all Americans. The rights of criminals are the rights of all Americans and the inescapable truth is that if they are taken away from criminals they are taken away from every one of us.

And unless the House now acts courageously to prevent it, that is just what will have happened.

## Nixon and the Europeans

By C. L. Sulzberger

PARIS—The successive visits to Washington of Prime Minister Wilson, President Pompidou and Chancellor Brandt reflect renewed U.S. interest in Europe and the growing concern of Europe with itself. Almost unobtrusively a change has come about in both goals and methods of superpowers and powers. This change is bound to be reflected in President Nixon's conversations.

The superpowers are tending to reduce the scale of their activities abroad, forced by drab economic circumstance if nothing else to head their own internal problems. Semantics may quibble whether America is in a recession or on the verge but the argument has limited significance. The Soviet Union is likewise gripped by what Brezhnev politely calls "a lagging behind in the rate of development in a number of branches of industry... slow growth of labor productivity and... great shortcomings in capital construction."

As a consequence, both Washington and Moscow are in a mood to reduce military expenditures and shrink global commitments. Russia is still heavily involved in the Middle East and gambles on a one-shot operation in Nigeria, but has cut investment in Latin America, is soft-pedaling Southeast Asia, and concentrates diplomatic initiatives on adjacent areas, principally Europe. Here it especially craves peace because of its problems with China.

### Primary Interest

There is likewise direct relationship between U.S. economic difficulties and the diminution of U.S. overseas undertakings. One sees gradual cuts in American commitments in Asia and a return to Europe as a primary field of interest—although not one in which U.S. involvement will expand. And the SALT talks between Russia and America, scheduled to resume in Vienna, are directly related to these trends.

The allies of each superpower are inevitably tied to that superpower's economic condition. For example, should the U.S. recession intensify, the market for British goods would shrink and Wilson's resurrected trade balance would face danger.

Moreover, the prime minister obviously had to discuss with Nixon on prospects of Britain's entry into the Common Market and the vague possibility of a deal with France.

to make a "European" nuclear force.

Both Washington and London are evidently more concerned now with Europe than a year ago and, in a sense, this is also true of Paris and Bonn. Pompidou has carefully reduced the global extent of France's diplomatic aspirations and, as a result, focuses more intensively on Europe and the Mediterranean. Meanwhile, Brandt, who arrives here today, boldly tries to make the European running both inside the Common Market and with the Communist lands to the east.

### Reaction to Brandt

Brandt's sudden ascendancy excites a variety of reactions. Paris feels somewhat squeezed and concentrates even more on new Mediterranean initiatives. The Hague, Brussels and even Rome, which didn't overly care for French domination of the Common Market, are beginning to wonder whether they prefer the prospect of German domination.

The British, severing vestigial links to Asia, eagerly and perhaps overoptimistically reckon that they will be admitted fairly soon to the European Community. However, one French skeptic here wonders if the old Paris veto will be replaced by a London veto; in other words, if the British themselves will balk at the stiff entry price.

The chances of Paris and London to the other side of the Atlantic, the Anglo-French "European" nuclear force, are at any rate slim. Nor would Washington be more enthusiastic about that project now than it was when the idea was moot.

If Europe is again in the diplomatic forefront, the much debated Middle East is directly connected. After all, Europe's southern flank lies along the Mediterranean and a large part of the fuel for its industry comes from the Arab lands—as Pompidou points out.

Fortunately for Nixon, he has already prepared a groundwork of friendly relations with the three visitors he now successively receives. The only difficult hurdle to be crossed will be the Pompidou trip, which may well encounter wholly unofficial public remonstrances because of emotions aroused by France's Libyan oil deal.

This could be unfortunate for two reasons. Until the Libyan arrangement, Franco-American relations had achieved a new warmth. Furthermore, one must recall that Pompidou, while friendly to the United States, is enough of a real-

ist to reckon he can perhaps balance off in Moscow policy formulations disregarded in Washington—just as Gen. de Gaulle did before him.

### Labor's East Policy

"Bonn Labor Relaxes Moscow Boycott," published by the Herald Tribune of Jan. 13, in my view represents nothing but an omnium-gatherum of allegations and a fluffy look at foreign policy. Replying to that article I should like to point out that the German Federation of Trade Unions (DGB), in its capacity as a large democratic mass organization, simply and solely wants to contribute its share toward the attempt at easing our relations with the neighboring countries of the East Bloc.

By undertaking such efforts the DGB will in no way depart from these conceptions of freedom and democracy it shares with its friends in the West. It will unreservedly continue its close cooperation with the free trade unions of the European Community and with the affiliates of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. As vice-president of the ICFPU I have been at great pains to see to it that a settlement of differences with the AFL-CIO is brought about and that this organization will resume its membership in the ICFPU.

The DGB, on the other hand, must expect its congenial friends in the West to have faith in it and to appreciate its particular responsibilities resulting from the historical development caused by the Hitler regime as well as from the exposed position in which Germany finds itself. Atrocious memories of World War II will gradually also have to be lived down in relations with the East. This, however, requires the Federal Republic to conduct an Eastern policy characterized by reason, patience and strength of character. It is only natural that the DGB should support such a policy of the new West German government, considering that this trade union organization at all times stood for peace between nations.

Defence policy in Europe, therefore, constitutes the elemental prerequisite of security and social progress. Defence as a preparatory for mutual understanding at the same time prepares the ground for a new form of coexistence which would put an end to the state of "no-war-any-longer-but-not-peace" which at this very hour characterizes the situation prevailing in this part of the world. We

## The High Ground of Economy

## Nixon's Veto Victory

By Max Frankel

WASHINGTON—There was more ceremony than tension in President Nixon's first veto contest with Congress, and he prevailed Wednesday by an even larger margin than expected.

In procedures that were carefully negotiated over the last six weeks, the Democrats were allowed to register their desire for more spending on education and health while the President was given the chance to seize the high ground of economy to dramatize his battle against inflation. The outlines of the eventual compromise have been visible all along, but both sides wanted first to complete the formal goal that had been arranged with all the courtesy of medieval knight-hood.

The predictability of it all, however, has not diminished Mr. Nixon's sense of political achievement.

He has saved about \$900 million in the current budget. He has proved to a still skeptical business community that he will run some political risks to keep his word on fighting inflation. He has established himself as the penny-pincher against Democrats who already suffer from a reputation for budgetary extravagance. And he has hammered home the theme that the soaring cost of living, at a rate slightly worse than in President Johnson's final year, must not be blamed on the Republicans.

In fact, to the extent that inflation has replaced the war in Vietnam as the principal political issue in this election year, Mr. Nixon may have taken the more popular as well as what he calls the more principled side of the argument—though his aides still claim credit for the courage of the veto.

### Major Failure

In the process, Mr. Nixon was working consciously to correct what he deems to have been a major failure of his first year in office—the failure to convey to the country and to impose on Congress his sense of the national priorities for action. He did not fully articulate this theme until the State of the Union address last week, but his plans for both rhetorical and political emphasis of it were shaped months ago and led directly to the veto maneuver.

The Democrats in Congress, of course, are also talking about a reordering of priorities, notably about a desire to know spending from defense to social programs. They found a "socialist" opportunity in the appropriation bill for education and health and thus added the \$1.5 billion in funds that provoked Mr. Nixon's action.

Not only liberals but many Republicans around the country saw value and political profit in increased aid to school districts across the land. A powerful new lobby came to their aid and helped to create an issue to help many incumbents in the congressional election next fall.

But Mr. Nixon's priorities fall into a different pattern, partly by political choice, partly by the logic of responsibility. After peace in Vietnam, he has chosen to place maximum emphasis on the fight against inflation, accepting reduced government spending and other unpopular economic consequences in the short run for the long-run goal of price stability.

Moreover, the President has contended that merely shifting funds from the Pentagon to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare would not cure U.S. ills. He contends the nation has already been spent on programs of doubtful value or wasting administrative complexity.

Besides peace, a balanced budget and a war on crime, he says, if United States needs reform of governmental machinery, more search about the measures to could really help the underclass the ill and the poor and a more rigorous attempt to find alternatives to federal programs.

### \$900 Million at Issue

More than a \$900 million was at issue, therefore, when President made it plain in December that he would not let the Democratic liberals run ahead in the allocation of spending priorities.

The President threatened Congress with a special session Christmas week if it did not finish work on the money bills, but he vowed to veto the education measure if it much exceeded his spending limits. The Senate majority leader, Mike Mansfield, the son of the man who was Nixon's adversary the last time, wanted neither a special session nor an adjournment during which a president "pocket veto" would have decried Congress a vote to override.

Administration aides then long hours on Capitol Hill, long out the schedule for confirmation: delay until January, a vote to override and, that is, a quick compromise. Amidst a common, many presidential plans unfolded. Mr. Nixon, with 110 votes opposed left in the Senate, had to win 60 and thus was only 50 short of maximum needed to block a thirds majority against his veto. With the compromises on this proved relatively easy to achieve, the late as noon by the White House, running as though it had a maximum of 100 votes up with 191.

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

## Letters

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### Reagan's Majority

George St. George of Park Shores, the Great Silent Majority (Letter, Jan. 27). I find this expression on the campus of San Francisco State College of the faculty-student strike of fall of 1967.

Gov. Ronald Reagan was at his best at that time in coming the voting public that the "Silent Majority" of students on campus were attending classes, not protesting. He was, in fact, keeping his name, while the "body counts" taken by faculty members during the showed that at times nearly 90 percent of the student body were attending classes.

Thus, while the Nixon administration has seized this phrase for its own, the real credit for its use should go to the Gov. of California, Ronald Reagan.

GEROME NICHOLSON

Freiburg, Germany.

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Italy (air)	L.	70.00	150.00	300.00	L.
Japan (air)	Y.	25.00	75.00	140.00	Y.
Libya (air)	£	22.00	44.50	85.00	£



## Baffling Waves of Gravity From the Milky Way Reported

By Walter Sullivan

CHICAGO, Jan. 29 (AP)—A report of intense gravity waves, apparently coming from the core of the Milky Way, is so contrary to physical theory and present knowledge of the universe that theorists have found it hard to believe.

Yet there is widespread agreement that the observations, in which 200 "significant events" have been seen during the last six months, seem valid.

The findings, reported here yesterday by Joseph Weber of the University of Maryland, "are utterly wild," Kip S. Thorne of the California Institute of Technology said in trying to explain them.

He and Mr. Weber addressed members of the American Physical Society and the American Association of Physics Teachers at a joint meeting here.

About two-thirds of the gravity-wave events were recorded when the detection system was oriented toward the center of the galaxy. Either upward or downward through the earth, they should be detectable both from the sky and from below.

The existence of gravity waves was implied by Einstein's theories of relativity. They would be radiated, for example, by massive objects circling one another or in oscillation. However, their observation would be extremely difficult.

Mr. Weber has been trying to observe them for about ten years and his report of success last June was received with a certain amount of skepticism. It was not evident then that the signals might be coming from the center of the galaxy.

What troubles the theorists is the enormous amount of energy required, according to currently known physical laws, to account for each observed gravity-wave event. The almost daily frequency of these events is particularly troublesome.

To generate such an event at the center of the galaxy would require the movement of a mass the size of the sun at a speed of 100 million miles per hour.

Dr. Miloslav Vobecky of the Nuclear Research Institute of the Czechoslovakian Academy of Sciences was among 182 scientists included in the planned distribution of 1,600 lunar samples from Apollo-12. The distribution plan now goes to the National Aeronautics and Space Agency headquarters in Washington where it must receive final approval next week before becoming official.

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## Mihajlov Due For Release On March 4

Word Is Received By Sister in U.S.

By Henry Raymond

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (AP)—The family of Mihajlo Mihajlov, the Yugoslav author imprisoned on charges of insulting the Soviet Union and deriding his government, reported today he will be released on March 4, almost a year before his sentence expires.

Mr. Mihajlov's sister, Marija Ivankovic, who lives in Albany, said in a telephone interview she received the news in a letter from her mother in Belgrade.

The letter said that the Yugoslav authorities had notified the 35-year-old author last week that he will be freed 11 months before he completes his four-year sentence, Mrs. Ivankovic said. She speculated that the move was taken on the ground of good behavior, rather than in response to the repeated demands for his release by Amnesty International and other groups.

"We had hoped for an amnesty long before this," she added. "But we are so happy his will at last be free. This is wonderful news."

Since his conviction in April, 1967, for writing against the Communist party, Mr. Mihajlov's imprisonment was viewed as a profound embarrassment to Yugoslavia's position as the most tolerant Communist regime of Eastern Europe.

Mr. Mihajlov, a former university lecturer in comparative literature, first achieved prominence in 1965 after publication of an essay titled "Moscow Summer," in which he criticized the remnants of Stalinism in the Soviet Union. The essay was widely reprinted in the West and a virulent attack on him from President Tito.

After serving 32 days in jail, he tried to launch an anti-Communist magazine and talked of starting an opposition party. He was arrested again in 1968 and a year later was tried and convicted on charges of having written against the Communist party and of showing his friends leaflets printed by Yugoslav émigrés.

Mrs. Ivankovic said today that her brother was completing a new book, "Fables," on reflections during his imprisonment. A former student at George Washington University, she translated a collection of his earlier literary essays, "Russian Themes," published here in 1968.

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A SPECIAL RELATIONSHIP?—Broadway star Barbra Streisand was the guest of Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau at a gala Wednesday in Ottawa.

## Ulster's Security Council Meets on Renewed Violence

RELFEST, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—Northern Ireland's Prime Minister, Maj. James Chichester-Clark, held talks with security chiefs here today after five nights of sectarian disorders in Belfast's streets.

After the emergency meeting he said he would talk this evening with the Shankill Road Unionist Association, a Protestant group whose members live in the area worst-hit by this week's violence.

The move by the prime minister to solve Protestant-Catholic tension at grass-roots level was seen here as an attempt to keep the tense situation in the city from deteriorating into the serious riots which struck Belfast last summer.

One result of the meeting was the placing of a ban on sales of liquor here this weekend in a move to counteract mounting Protestant-Catholic tension.

The move means all taverns will be closed throughout the weekend period. For some time last year public houses were required to close early.

The Security Committee also decided to extend the ban on public parades in the British province until Feb. 5.

The ban, imposed after last summer's rioting, was due to expire at midnight on Saturday.

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## Machine Comes To a Bad End

INDIANAPOLIS, Jan. 29 (UPI)—Robert Gaines, 40, said he thought the vending machine in his gas station was giving short change. "So I got out my 23 revolver and shot it dead."

"After I fired the shot I looked at the machine and I said: 'That's the last time you're going to cheat anybody,'" Mr. Gaines told the court, which yesterday fined him \$180 and gave him ten days in jail on dangerous-weapon charges.

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## A New Center-Left Cabinet Expected in Italy in 2 Weeks

By Leo J. Wollenberg

ROME, Jan. 29 (AP)—A drive to give Italy a new center-left government went into high gear today, holding out a promise of political stability after six months of minority rule and of strikes, unrest and bomb explosions.

Following an agreement reached yesterday by Christian Democrats, Socialists, Social Democrats and Republicans leaders, the executive committee of the four parties are expected to endorse within a couple of days the opening of official negotiations aimed at reconstituting the center-left coalition.

The present one-party cabinet headed by Christian Democratic Premier Mariano Rumor is expected to resign early next week and the new government should be formed within two weeks.

Coalition in July. Following Italy since 1963, except for short intervals, the center-left coalition collapsed last July when the Socialist party, reunified in 1968, split again into two groups: the strongly anti-Communist Social Democrats and the old-line Socialists, committed to a more advanced social and economic policy and to a fairly flexible attitude toward the Communists.

In recent weeks, developments combined to reduce the impact of the Socialist schism and to favor a revival of the coalition. The need for a strong and united government was underlined by the social unrest and the upsurge of violence culminating in the bank explosion that killed 18 persons in Milan on Dec. 12.

Meanwhile, student and labor agitation intensified in Italy today with another strike and stone battle between leftists and rightists at Rome University and a street march by thousands of striking transport workers.

The reports were partially responsible for an upswing in Milan Stock Exchange prices today.

At the university, 180 neo-fascist youths, screaming "We want the Reds and Chinese laid out," attacked a group of leftist Catholic students guarding the entrance of the law faculty.

The rightists began hurling stones.

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## Nigeria Expected to Deport 20 Catholic Missionaries

AGOS, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—A Nigerian court has sentenced 20 Catholic missionaries—17 men and three women—to six months imprisonment for entering the country illegally, reliable sources here today.

The 20 are among 32 missionaries held in the eastern Nigerian state of Port Harcourt who worked the former secessionist region Biafra during the 30-month war.

The sources said that because 30 had been sentenced on a criminal rather than a criminal charge it was expected they would be released within a week.

Two of the missionaries, who ended the Eastern Region before Biafra, have been released, the sources said.

The others, including five monks of the Holy Rosary and Fresco, are ordered to leave the country within 20 to 50 Nigerian pounds, sources added. They said all 20 are to be deported.

Catholic sources here said that among those fined was the Rev. John Harkin, an American priest



## FASHIONS IN PARIS

## Dior's Bohan Takes a Stand

By Eugenia Sheppard

PARIS, Jan. 29.—Naturally, Dior dropped skirts, and nobody has a better right.

Any resemblance except length, though, between the original New Look and Marc Bohan's is purely coincidental. Dior's was a wild peacock to fabrics after the war shortage and Bohan does it on a minimum.

The new Bohan clothes are long, limp and narrow. Let's admit it right now. The big influence here is not the thirties, the forties or turn of the century, but the mod look that came out of London a few years ago. Frowned on for a long time as a fashion bastard, it is now becoming legitimate in the Paris couture.

Bohan's skirt lengths are between midi and maxi and, at the opening, most of Dior's staff were already wearing their navy blue woolen dresses that way. More fascinating than the long skirts, though, is the Dior revival of crepe georgette, used in 30 costumes through the collection.

Bohan's white crepe georgette dresses and evening pajamas with tucked and ruffled peplums are so new, so fragile and so female that they are certain of success. White crepe used to look soft, but it is cast in bronze compared to crepe georgette.

## A Shock

As a collection, Bohan's seems to lack the warmth and color it usually has, but the designer wanted it that way, quiet and subdued. The daytime clothes are so neutral that the mauve mauve print dress comes with a shock of surprise. For evening, heads and faces are completely veiled in long, dark chiffon veils, part of the Oriental influence.

Models wear pale make-up, with only a touch of pink around their eyes. "I wanted them to look like children," Bohan says. Alexander has wound their hair around their heads in meek little braids or



From Christian Dior, right, two slip dresses in a dot-on-dot print. Above, Dior's Indian look in white crepe georgette, worn with a turban and an ankle bracelet.

Odile Montserrat, ASA Press.



colled it into chignons in the shape of their necks.

Daytime clothes are well proportioned and easy to wear. There is a large repertoire of coats: The big, belted types, the skinny ones bound in wool, the light little shirt-sleeve coats to be worn over their own dresses.

Bohan is more interested than ever in pants suits. He opens the collection with a suede suit printed to look like python. He trims many of his other pants suit jackets with python bands

and stripes as well as some mink coats. Black stockings and mink shoes don't add to the gaiety of it all, but they're universal.

Suits have cropped jackets (he calls them basques) and little dotted silk blouses with sport-shirt necklines. The mink collars are impractical and unflattering.

Paris is peppered with polka dots this season, and there are lots of them at Dior. The big dot over a little dot print that appears several times isn't art deco or Bauhaus but taken from a Lichtenstein contemporary painting.

## Horsehair Jewelry

The new jewelry is made of horsehair. There are horsehair belts, chain necklaces and in horsehair tassels that look like small heart brushes.

There are almost no traditional evening dresses. An honest-to-goodness halter gown has become terribly square, you

know. The Duchess of Windsor, one of Bohan's most consistent customers, may turn up barefoot at parties this spring, scantily draped in white georgette, wearing a bracelet on one ankle and waving a fan of golden egret.

To make up for the sober look of his daytime clothes, Bohan's evening dresses are gaudy little things, draped and slit up the side over a thigh-high undershirt. Many of them are printed in paisley patterns on georgette. The models wear ankle bracelets, and Oriental turbans, if not long veils.

Some of Bohan's evening dresses are demurely floor-length in front, but slit up almost to the waist behind. It's a shocker at first, but you can get used to anything, I find.

In his dot on dot print, Bohan does some slip dresses, loose, unfitted and with lingerie shoulder straps. Painter Niki de Saint Phalle designed one of the prints in the collection.

Any fashion collection that tries to define a stand as this one is fated to be controversial. People expect Yves Saint-Laurent to go all-out, but not Bohan, who has often tried to please everyone. Cheers to him for deciding, at last, to go his own way and design what he believes in.

## Chanel

At Chanel this afternoon, it was hard to believe that you weren't back in New York's Mark Hellinger Theater and that the figure in a black and white tweed suit at the top of the mirrored stairway was really Coco and not Katharine Hepburn.

With everybody else fussing and fussing over skirts, Chanel keeps hers where she has always thought they ought to be, just below the knees. For a change, she is showing the shortest skirts in Paris.

For Chanel, there's quite a lot of news in the collection. Jackets are more fitted and, on some of the suits, cling to the girls like sweaters.

The blouse seems to have disappeared as an item of interest in the collection. Jackets are worn closed, which keeps the silhouette smaller with less of the old casual, loose, straight-up-and-down cardigan look. Chanel uses fewer trends and more smooth fabrics like cotton,

gabardine and what seems to be a man's wear navy serge. One of the best in a group of dark suits, all good, is the black crepe.

For the first time, Chanel varies the all-suit parade with dresses and jackets. She shows many more dresses than usual, when there's a dearth of casual dresses everywhere else. Many of them are terribly pretty, especially the pastel prints that look like colors on a palette and swing out with pleats that start at the hips.

With everyone else going limp, Chanel puts petticoats under some of her full skirts.

Newest jewelry in the house are the wide gold filigree belts worn on both coats and dresses.

## And After the Gala Was Over, Callas ...

By Hebe Dorsey

PARIS, Jan. 28.—Maria Callas celebrated the premiere of her first film, "Medea," at the Opéra last night with Aristotle Onassis. While most of the chic people drifted off to where else but Maxim's after the show, Miss Callas discreetly disappeared to have supper with Mr. Onassis at Baronne Van Zuylen's Avenue Foch apartment. Other guests included the film producer Franco Rosellini and director Pier Paolo Pasolini, who earlier escorted her to the Opéra.

Mrs. Onassis had sent formal regrets (she's in New York, anyhow) and Mr. Onassis was supposed to fly to the United States on Wednesday. But at the last minute he changed his mind and decided to stay over. His booth at the Opéra sat empty, however.

The premiere, attended by Madame Georges Pompidou, was a personal triumph for Miss Callas, who looked great in a perfectly simple, navy blue Renaissance gown by Italian designer Riki and exceptional pear-shaped, 60-carat emerald earrings from Gérard's, the newest Paris jeweler. Alexandre had also done a good job on her hair, for which he got thanked nicely. Miss Callas gave him a

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Jan. 29.—The cinema has had many, many stars, but few comets—Nashova, Gish, Negri, Garbo come to mind and now Maria Callas—who makes her screen debut in "Medea."

La Callas has often demonstrated that she is a superlative actress in the opera house—in "Norma," "Tosca" and "La Traviata"—but the change from one medium to another is always precarious. Greta Garbo, a favored prima donna, repeated her opera success in the movies, but Mary Garden did not.

Pasolini's "Medea" is not the Euripides tragedy set before the camera. Instead, drawing on many sources, it has been designed as a vehicle for a gifted actress who here has the opportunity to run the range from love-struck maiden to avenging fury. The retelling of the legend covers a ten-year period.

It begins with the expedition by Jason and his comrades in the Argos to Colchis in quest of the golden fleece, guarded by the sleepless dragon, Medea, daughter of the king of Colchis, falls in love with Jason and aids him, by magic, in securing the treasure. Fleeing with him, she slays her brother to retard the pursuit. In Corinth she and Jason live happily with their two sons until Jason treacherously tries to exile her so that he may marry Creon's daughter. Medea's terrible revenge, the subject of the famous play, is the climax.

The director, Pier Paolo Pasolini, shot his film amid ancient Turkish ruins, endowing it with a striking primitive quality that is in harmony with the stark narrative. The rich, convincing, like the splendid photography of Sergio Salvati, is remarkable for subtle coloring and variety of tone. Theatricality, especially in the exposition sequences, the director indulges his Grand Guignol penchant for depicting slaughter. And, in the human sacrifice episode, the scene, with its ugly glimpses of many of the same faces, takes on the aspect of a dissecting room in which the anatomy students have gone mad. These lapses of taste have a Roman circus vulgarity and one expects that Medea's murder of her children will be another grisly blood bath.

Here, however, Pasolini rises to the occasion and achieves a scene of lyric and poignant



Maria Callas with director Pier Paolo Pasolini.

purity. With maternal tenderness, his Medea bathes her doomed children and cradles them to sleep with a lullaby, before, reaching for the sacrificial knife. The performance of La Callas throughout is of rare beauty and strength, constantly fascinating and ably commanding, but this is her finest moment.

For the role of Jason, Pasolini selected Giuseppe Gentile, an Olympic Games gymnastic champion. Though a novice actor, Gentile acquires himself well, having imposing and handsome presence and being happily free of both beginner awkwardness and the pomposity of over-ripe professionalism. Laurent Terzieff is seen briefly as the loquacious centaur.

The Saint-Germain Studio, the Bonaparte and the Elysées, Lincoln cinemas are the places to be this week for an aesthetic adventure.

son), proves that reputed theater people still believe they can get away with murder in the movies.

Peter Hall who directed a masterful, in an otherwise estimable *metteur-en-scène* is on the board of the Shakespeare Theatre. If playwright had mailed him present scenario for production at the Royal Shakespeare, would doubtless have sent back by return post.

Consider the material. A 40-year-old, married business picks up a hitch-hiking girl and has a passing affair with her. Later, she turns up at home and announces that she is with child. As this has been a stock situation in one expects a comedy. Instead one is treated to a most heavy drama about the destructive young generation.

Rod Stelger attempts to do the Jamings of "The Blue gel" and Judy Geeson is a singing Marlene Dietrich. Bloom is the shocked wife, Peggy Ashcroft, her mother

## FASHION OPENINGS IN PARIS

(Invitation cards generally required)

## COUTURIERS NOW SHOWING

BAUMANN, 44 Rue François-Ier. Daily except Saturday: 3 p.m.  
KAYOR, 4 Rue Cambon. 3:30 p.m.  
ERNEST DANA, 6 R. Chamblay, 3 p.m.  
JEAN HERCEY, 98-100 R. St-Honoré.  
J. PATOU, 17, R. St-Honoré, 10:30 a.m.  
J. SCHNEIDER, 157, R. St-Honoré, 3 p.m.  
M. de RAUCH, 17, R. St-Honoré, 3 p.m.  
MOLYNEUX, 51, R. Royale. 3:30 p.m.  
TED LAFORCE, 31, R. St-Honoré, 3 p.m.  
TOMMYEY, 31, R. St-Honoré, 3:30 p.m.  
Philippe VINCE, 61 Rue François-Ier.

## TODAY

Guy LAROCHE, 28 Avenue Montaigne. Press: 4:30 p.m.

## FEBRUARY 2

CARVER, 6 R. St-Honoré, 3 p.m.

## CONSEILS

J. BÉRE, 14 R. Clément-Marot.

## FURS

CATHERINE J. GUILBERT, 29 Rue François-Ier. 2:30-5:30 p.m. by appointment only.

## TOILE MODELS

La Maison Balmain, 79 Ch.-Ely, 3:30-6:30.

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## New Jazz Club for Paris

By Frank Van Brakle

PARIS, Jan. 29.—It's very hard to hear good, live modern jazz in Paris today. For lovers of Dizendel, Rock and Pop there are many clubs and discotheques. But aside from one or two obscure clubs and an occasional concert by a touring American group, the only modern jazz here is recorded.

Two enterprising young Frenchmen, Henri Caruso and Guy Lorrin, are trying to change this. They've re-done the old Blue Note club, given it an "in" name, the "Apollo," and intend to present the top American jazzmen on the modern side.

Jimmy McGriff, his organ and his trio, opened there last night to a packed house. With the charismatic, left-handed Larry Frazier on guitar, Leo Johnson on tenor sax and Jesse Kilpatrick on drums, the group is ideal for the room.

The acoustics are excellent. One is particularly aware of this, listening to the harmonic patterns in a minor key, developed by the organ and the guitar, two instruments that are difficult to master and even harder to regulate. McGriff's brilliant arrangements and the virtuosity of his sidemen make

for one of the best little groups going. He is certainly on the same level as the other top organizers, such as Jimmy Smith, "Groove" Holmes, Milt Buckner and the young Rhoda Scott, whom he helped get started in Europe.

The decor is orange-red with modern fixtures, befitting the name of the house. The cushion seats are comfortable and the service is good, and there is ample leg-room, even on a crowded night.

The head barman is the well-known, amiable Jean Pallagrosi, formerly of the Lido and the King Club. The drinks are expensive, 20 F (\$4) for the first and 15 F (\$3) for the second. The crowd is predominantly young, which, interestingly enough, shows that not all the younger generation dig only rock and pop.

Jimmy McGriff will be featured until Feb. 13. Following him will be Phil Woods, "Groove" Holmes, "Philly" Joe Jones, Stan Getz and Herbie Mann.

Apollo (ex-Blue Note), 27 Rue d'Artois, Paris (16). Tel. 18-62. Open every night except Sunday, 10 p.m.

silver cross that had been given to her recently by the President of Nigeria.

Otherwise, off-stage the scene at the Opéra was the best fashion show in years and a great triumph for Paris couture. In a sense, it also marked an interesting return of couture in the elegant sense of the word and the end of the mad, kooky, costume look. Apart from Loulou de la Falaise, who was wrapped up in a fringed shawl, all the other women were dressed to the teeth. Mrs. Bohan, who was there, was going crazy trying to keep up with his creations. At the latest report, he counted 40. One of the best was the brown chiffon willowweath worn by Sophie Litvak, which was also the closest thing to what Bohan showed this morning in his new collection.

Other Dior fans included Cécile Bédout, Niki de Saint Phalle, Mrs. Jacques Baumel, Ruth Lachmann and Comtesse Jean d'Ormesson. In the Saint-Laurent clan, you had Mrs. Sargent Shriver in silver lamé, Hélène Rochas, Claude Weisviller and Suzanne Lallier. Mrs. Hervé Alphonse, in a one-sleeved printed chiffon dress, led the Cardin group, followed by Mrs. Walter Eytan, and Mrs. Jacques Godet. Madame Pompidou had gone to Guy Laroche for her pearly violet satin dress with white mink collar and jacket.

Foreign couturiers fared well too. Mrs. Francis Fabre, the living spirit behind the Fondation pour la Recherche Médicale Française (for which the gala was given), wore a dress by Fergate and Minouche le Hian did credit to Valentino.

If anything, this shows that things are changing in Paris and that Parisiennes, who had the reputation for not liking to dress up, are changing their minds in a big way.

But back at the Opéra, at the intermission, Madame Pompidou had drinks with Miss Callas and her party, and a brilliant potpourri of ambassadors, Quai d'Orsay officials and Nobel Prize-winners. She asked for a copy of "Medea" to be sent to the Elysée Palace, saying that she felt sure that her husband would love it.

As for Mr. Onassis, he didn't miss anything. He'd already seen the film—three days ago, at a private screening and with Miss Callas.

## LA CALAVADOS

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## Willie Boy

Robert Redford Katharine Ross Robert Blake Susan Clark

Willie Boy

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Le Paris: 12h, 2h, 7h30, 9h30, 11h30 p.m.

St-Michel: 12h, 2h, 4h, 6h, 8h, 10h, 12h30 p.m.

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THEATRE



## Home Cooling '70 Seen No Quick Shift Predicted by Bonn

Jan. 29 (Reuters).—The German government predicted today that 1970 would be a year of economic growth with no change in activity.

The forecast, a fall in the country's trade surplus of \$1 billion, to around \$5 billion, was made in a report by the Federal Reserve Bank of Frankfurt.

The report said that the economy would produce a growth of 4 to 5 percent annually, the same as in 1969. It also predicted a 4 to 5 percent increase in the price level.

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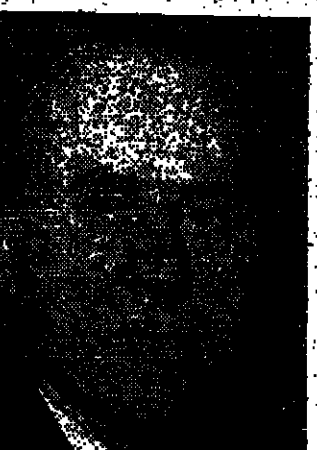
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Raymond Brissard



Jose A. Gibernau

## PEOPLE IN BUSINESS

Raymond Brissard, chief executive of the French Schneider group and Electrolux of Belgium, has been named chairman of Jeumont-Schneider, succeeding Jean Foray, who becomes honorary chairman. Mr. Foray remains chairman of the Schneider group and Philippe Bonita remains chief executive of Jeumont-Schneider.

Walter Berchard, general manager of Swissair, has announced that he will retire at the end of the year. His successor will be Armin Balthasar, Mr. Berchard's deputy.

Reynolds Co., formerly Reynolds Tobacco, has established Reynolds Italia SpA as a subsidiary of Reynolds Europe SA. The new firm, to be located in Rome, will be directed by Enzo Fel.

Alitalia directors have named Cesare Romiti, chief executive to succeed Bruno Vesani who is retiring.

McDonnell Douglas Corp. today reported that fourth-quarter earnings had been up in half in 1969, although it turned in a 24 percent gain for the year as a whole.

The firm's quarterly earnings dropped to \$1.15 million, or 51 cents a share, from \$2.4 million, or \$1.20 a share, a year earlier. Revenue slipped 17 percent to \$715.3 million from \$861 million.

Most of the fourth-quarter earnings slide was attributable to a \$1.44 million, 44 cents a share, loss from the firm's subsidiary Conquest Corp.

For the year, McDonnell Douglas reported net of \$117.65 million, or \$4.06 a share, up from \$94.73 million, or \$3.20 a share, on revenue of \$2.62 billion, down 16 percent from 1968's \$3.61 billion.

The firm reported its backlog as of Dec. 31 was \$2.56 billion, down from \$3.56 billion a year earlier. It said 59 percent of this total is commercial, the rest government business.

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## GM Profits Wound Up On Downside in 1969

DETROIT, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—General Motors, the largest U.S. industrial corporation, wound up an uneven year with profits down just over 1 percent, after holding onto a 5 percent gain through the first nine months of the year.

The company announced today that earnings for 1969 totaled \$1.71 billion, or \$5.95 a share, down from the year before's \$1.73 billion, or \$6.02 a share. Revenues for the auto giant rose 6.6 percent to \$24.8 billion from 1968's \$23.2 billion.

Indicated fourth-quarter results at GM showed a decline of 36 percent, to \$510 million from \$790 million in the year-ago period.

The firm's performance during the year includes a 26 percent earnings gain in the third 1969 quarter, largely attributed to a earlier-than-usual switchover to the 1970 model lines. In the second quarter, profits were off 17 percent.

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## Reaction to Economic, Corporate News N.Y. Stocks Plunge, Losses Top Gains 3 to 1

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT).—Steady pressure on blue-chip stocks drove the Dow Jones Industrial average down 10.49 today to a final reading of 748.35.

## SONJ Plans Stock Offer

By Philip Greer

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (WP).—Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey announced today it will sell more than \$400 million worth of new stock to its shareholders next month.

Jersey, the world's largest petroleum company, said it will offer holders one share for each 25 they now hold, at a price to be determined at the time of the sale.

Subject to approval by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the sale will begin on Feb. 15 to holders of record on Feb. 13 and will end on or about March 11.

Based on today's close of \$56.875, the offering—3.6 million shares—would be worth \$204.45 million.

Jersey's stock did not trade for most of the day as the New York Stock Exchange held up dealings pending the announcement.

The offering marks the first time Jersey has sold stock to its shareholders since December, 1957, when 6.5 million shares were sold for \$266 million. It is the largest offering ever made by the company.

Jersey's move marks the third time in the past week that a major company has announced plans to tap the staggering public market for funds. Last week, American Telephone said it will sell \$1.5 billion in bonds to its shareholders, and on Tuesday, Chrysler Corp. revealed plans for a \$150 million bond offering.

Some analysts criticized the company for choosing to sell common stock, but they did not blame it for today's \$1.25 decline.

Jersey said the proceeds of the offering, which will be underwritten by a group headed by Morgan Stanley and Co., will be used "to meet capital and exploration expenditures and working capital requirements in connection with Jersey's worldwide operations."

Earlier, Alcan had said its profits were down, and the fact that all its Canadian input facilities had operated without labor stoppages for the first time since the early 1950s.

Jones and Laughlin Steel Corp. released figures today showing a loss of \$185,000, or 2 cents a share, in the fourth quarter of the year, which brought earnings for 1969 as a whole to 20 percent less than 1968 levels.

The company cited the cumulative effects of internal steel shortages related primarily to labor problems which caused extraordinary cost increases and lost sales opportunities in the second half.

J&L showed 1969 earnings of \$23.1 million, or \$1.34 a share, down from \$27.55 million, or \$1.55 a share, in 1968, while revenues rose 4 percent to \$1.06 billion from \$1.02 billion the year before.

The fourth-quarter loss this year compared with a profit of \$782,000, or 2 cents a share, in the 1968 period. Quarterly sales rose 22.7 percent to \$255.2 million from the year-earlier \$208 million.

Burmah Oil's Bid Stands, Despite Laporte Rejection

LONDON, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—Burmah Oil Co.'s advisers said today that no alteration in the terms of the bid for Laporte Industries is being considered.

A spokesman for investment bankers Robert Fleming and Co. said preparation of the documents for the formal offer is proceeding.

Laporte, a leading British chemical firm, yesterday rejected Burmah's \$158 million bid.

Solvay, the Belgian chemical concern, today denied rumors it is considering a counter-offer. Monsanto Co. has also denied it will seek to acquire Laporte.

Products Involved

The products involved in today's move—hot rolled, cold rolled and coated sheets—account for about 36 percent of total industry shipments.

Although other producers had raised prices on these products over the past week, the U.S. Steel move is expected to ensure that the hikes stick.

U.S. Steel said the new prices would go into effect Feb. 1. The giant steelmaker said it was raising the price of hot rolled sheets and strips \$4 a ton, cold rolled sheets \$5 a ton and coated sheets \$6 a ton. It said the coated sheets included galvanized and aluminum coated.

Amoco, Jones and Laughlin, Bethlehem and Republic Steel have already announced increases.

Earlier this week, U.S. Steel reported a 14 percent drop in 1969 profits, despite a 4.6 percent jump in sales. Bethlehem and Republic, the second and third largest U.S. producers, have reported record 1969 sales but only slight improvement in their earnings, and Jones and Laughlin, today reported a 20 percent drop in 1969 earnings.

The U.S. Steel move was the culmination of an industry trend which has seen prices lifted on over half the industry's products.

Within the past week or so, many producers, U.S. Steel included, have raised prices on carbon steel plates and structural shapes used in the construction industry.

These accounts for about another 15 percent of total industry shipments, and the price increases averaged about 5 percent.

## Russian Ruble Is Reportedly Made Transferable in Bloc

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

PARIS, Jan. 29 (NYT).—An unconfirmed French news agency report from Moscow said yesterday that the Soviet Union had introduced a transferable ruble, a reform long sought by East European countries to restrict trade in the Communist bloc.

Agence France-Presse said it learned of the development from Nikolai Fedayev, secretary of the Communist bloc.

Neither the Soviet news agency, Tass, nor the New York Times bureau in Moscow could confirm the report.

Poland and Hungary have long championed the idea in the Council of Mutual Economic Assistance (CMEA), the trading organization of the Soviet bloc.

The step amounts to setting up a common unit of value accepted by all members within, but not outside, the trade bloc, in setting accounts.

In significance it would compare with the establishment of a multi-lateral clearing system by West European countries in 1950 when they organized the European Payments Union.

For lack of an accepted monetary standard, some of the East European nations have been building up large credits within Comecon with no way of converting them into usable foreign exchange.

Before the August 1968 Soviet-led invasion, Czechoslovakia had credits estimated at up to \$500 million with the Soviet Union.

Primitive Commerce

The system has produced a primitive method of conducting commerce in which bilateral barter deals predominate.

Western monetary specialists say that a transferable ruble, even though it was not convertible into Western currencies, might stimulate East-West trade.

This is the way it might work: France sells machinery to Poland worth \$1 million. Hungary owes Poland \$1 million for the purchase of coal. France has a debt to Hungary of \$1 million for sunflower seed oil.

France would not accept slots from Poland, but it might accept transferable rubles if it knew it could meet its debt to Hungary using the same rubles.

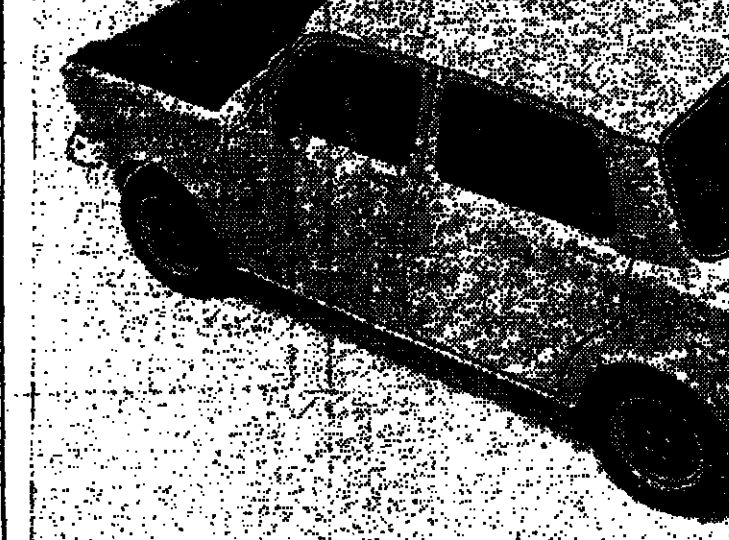
Today all East-West trade is conducted in dollars. Since their dollar reserves are not plentiful, the East Europeans find it difficult to finance purchases of needed technology. Multilateral clearing with a transferable ruble could make the process easier, Western experts said.

U.S. Banks' Eurodollar Borrowings Decline

WASHINGTON, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—Eurodollar borrowings by U.S. banks from their foreign branches dropped in the week ended Jan. 21, the Federal Reserve reported yesterday.

Borrowings dropped by \$500 million, bringing gross liabilities to \$13.86 billion, the Fed said. The drop follows an \$846 million increase in the previous week.

SPORTY CAR—Simca, the French affiliate of Chrysler Corp., plans to introduce the "1000 Rallye" on Feb. 4, designed "for young people attracted to sports cars." The price will not be set until Feb. 15, but a company spokesman said that it will sell for "less than 9,000 francs," or something over \$1,600 at the retail level in France.



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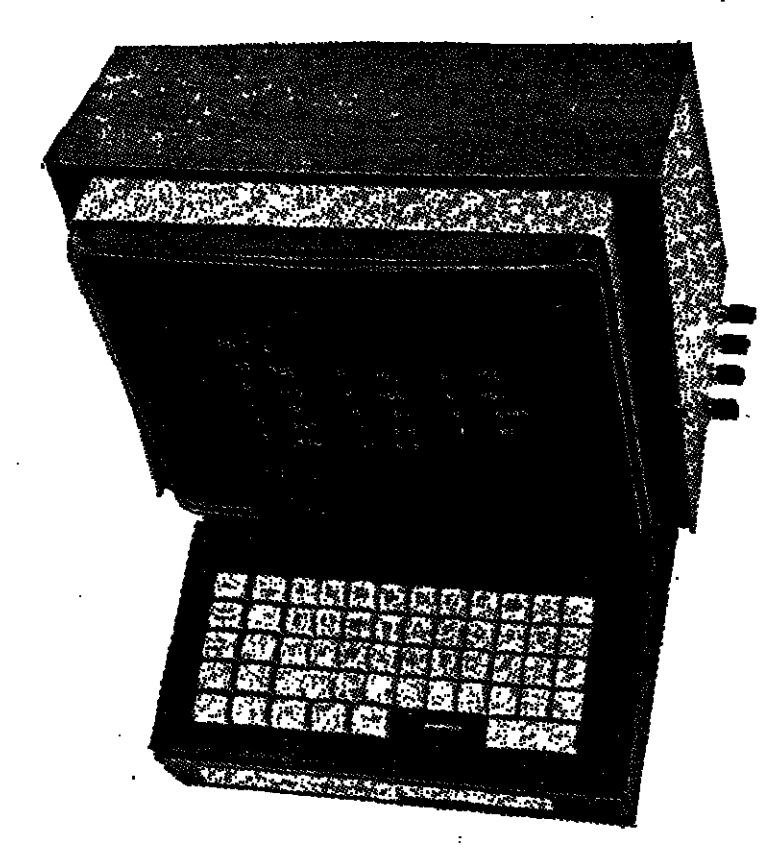






## New York Stock Exchange Trading

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[illegible]

**January 30, 1970.**

**Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post**

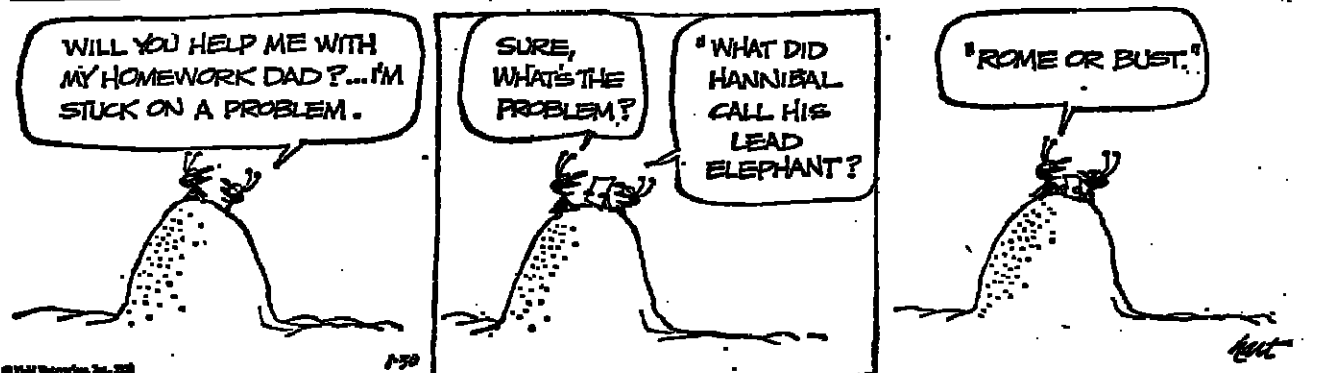
**International Herald Tribune.**



PEANUTS



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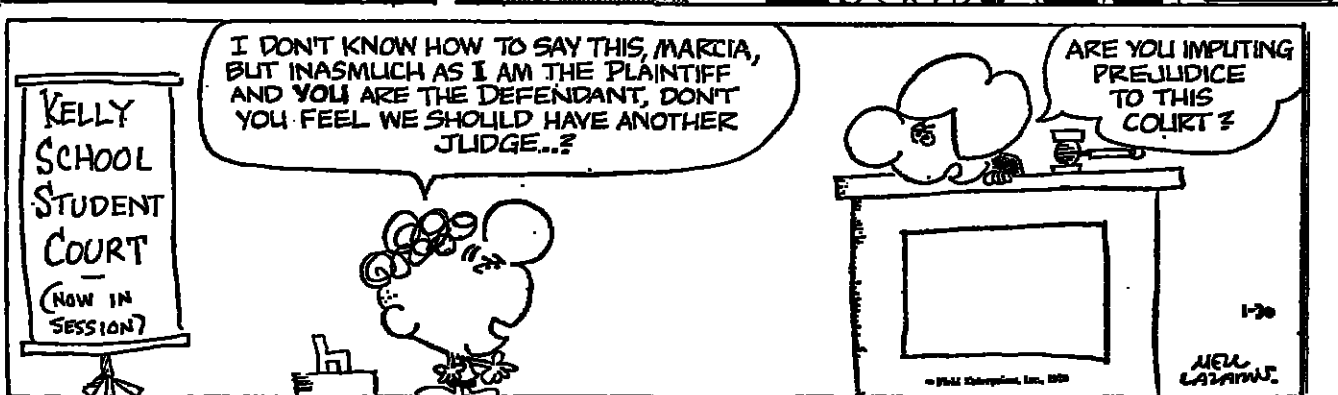
F.I.L. ABNER



BEE TLE BAILEY



MISS PEACH



BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.



POGO



RIP KIRBY



BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

South opened with one no-trump, holding an 18-point maximum for the bid, and his partner showed excessive optimism in jumping to three no-trump. However, the same contract would no doubt have been reached if North had shown a steeper course by raising to two no-trump or by bidding two clubs, Stayman, followed by a heart bid.

A club lead would have defeated the contract, but there was little to choose between the minor suits. West led the diamond four, perhaps because the suit was "stronger," and South was able to win with the jack.

The declarer began to establish hearts by leading the queen, which West took with the king. Diamonds were clearly a hopeless proposition, but West found the winning shift by leading the club deuce.

The defense was now in a position to develop clubs, making three tricks in that suit and two hearts before South could get close to nine tricks. But when East played the club ace South successfully confused the issue by dropping the club king.

East thought he knew what this meant. It was "obvious" that South held both king and queen of clubs and was unblocking to preserve a club entry to the dummy. So East returned the diamond five, hoping that his partner held a five-card suit that could be developed.

South won with the diamond ace, drove out the heart ace and made nine tricks, with three spades, three hearts and three diamonds. He did not need a club trick.

East might have hit on the

right defense if he had considered that his partner had led the club deuce. With a worthless holding West would have led a higher spot card. However, this does not detract from South's play of the club king, a brilliant piece of misinformation by a specialist in information.

**NORTH**  
♠ A J  
♥ 10 7 4 2  
♦ 8 7 3  
♣ J 10 5

**WEST**  
♠ 7 6 5  
♥ A K  
♦ Q 9 6 4  
♣ Q 8 6 2

**EAST**  
♠ 10 9 8 4 3  
♥ 6 5 3  
♦ 10 5  
♣ A 3 7

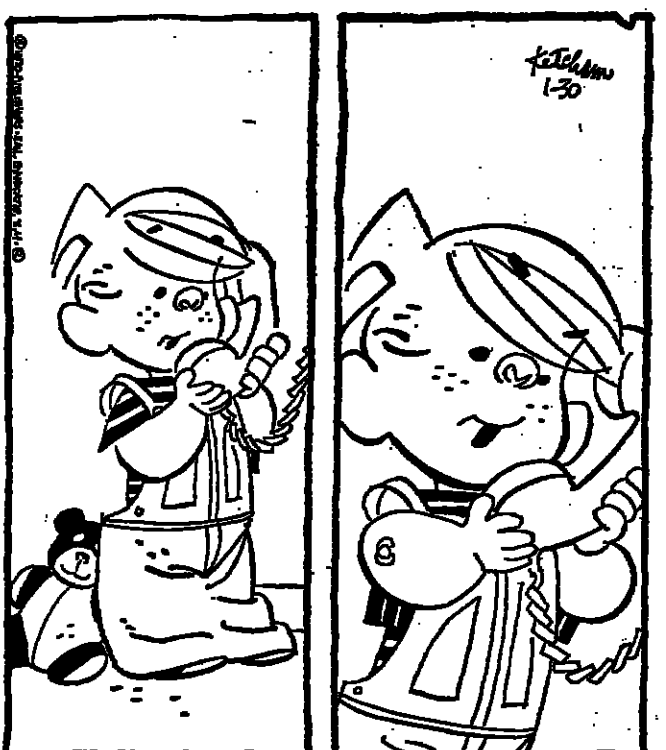
**SOUTH**  
♠ K Q 2  
♥ Q 10 9  
♦ A K J 2  
♣ K 4 3

Both sides were vulnerable.  
The bidding:  
South West North East  
1NT Pass 3NT Pass  
Pass Pass  
West led the diamond four.

**Solution to Previous Puzzle**

FORE	GROY	SILCE
ITER	TERA	ARMOS
TRUTH	ALABAN	THANS
TRUTH	TRISERUM	ENC
QUINCE	ELIASHES	
WIA	MAH	ANIA
VAPID	NATIONALS	
ITALI	ONE	PIEYES
STREISAND	LEERY	
ERA	MAHIA	RID
DAMISUS	DEFLATE	
GOOD	WALEN	WILKES
STUTTERING	TIIPS	
STORIE	KWEE	GILPE
ARSON	SOBS	SEEN

DENNIS THE MENACE



JUMBLE

—that scrambled word game

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

ETHIL  
TILOP  
SNAZAT  
HARGIS



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here: \_\_\_\_\_

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: CHUTE FAUNA SUBMIT TURGID

Answer: Where a pedestrian might fall on edge—AT THE CURB

BOOKS

THE HARRIED LEISURE CLASS

By Staffan Eurenstam Linder. Columbia University Press. 182 pp. \$7.

Reviewed by Van Doorn Ooms

ECONOMIC theorists are reluctant imperialists. While whispering among themselves, and to their students, that economics provides a general framework for the analysis of human behavior, they customarily cultivate narrow gardens with their theoretical tools and bring forth fruit which seems peculiarly unappetizing to those concerned with larger social and cultural questions. Even John Kenneth Galbraith's important work, "The Affluent Society," emerges more as a set of brilliant oblique dicta than as an extension of economic theory.

Staffan Linder's new book, "The Harried Leisure Class," is a refreshing, blatantly imperialistic exploration of the social and cultural implications of a single economic problem, the increasing scarcity of time relative to goods. It will be roundly attacked by non-economists for the casual empiricism which purports to document its conclusions. It is, nevertheless, an extremely important book, providing a general framework for thinking about para-economic life; it suggests insights into behavior which will fascinate, startle, and perhaps anger the reader.

The basic theory, which was developed independently by Gary Becker in 1965, is disarmingly simple. As economic growth proceeds through increases in productivity, consumption goods are speeded forth in abundance while the supply of time remains fixed. But time is required not only for the production of goods, but also for their maintenance and, especially, their enjoyment. At low levels of productivity in low-income countries, goods are relatively scarce and time for their maintenance and enjoyment is plentiful. But as the supply of goods per capita rises, time becomes relatively scarce, and the harried consumer is driven into a hectic, but ultimately fruitless, series of behavioral adjustments to meet competing uses. The "underdeveloped" culture of time-surplus evolves into a "developed" culture of time-famine.

The implications for the classical-liberal view of economic progress are profound. While the liberal tradition has seen productivity increases as a means of liberating time (and therefore man) from labor for "time-intensive" meditative and cultural pursuits, inhabitants of the time-famine culture find themselves compelled by the laws of rational choice to devote increasing amounts of time to "goods-intensive" activities. The economic heaven at the end of the road is short on cherubic choirs and Grecian urns, but contains "an infinite volume of consumption goods, which pleasure-hungry angels will feverishly try to exploit during the limited time of their disposal per day." It is heaven where time-consuming children are farmed out of the family and attention-demanding elders efficiently disposed of, like the throw-away bottle or the three-year-old car.

In the Polaroid-toting millennium, direct experience, being wasteful, is forgotten; for example, going to a stadium watch football takes more than seeing it at home. The pressures of time, far from leaving her high and dry, as Linder notes, leave her "is so vulnerable to petition," as Linder notes, observations on the trends of modern culture are, of hardly novel. What, then, is Linder's analysis, ever, is their coherence as a general model which briefly inverts the facile generalizations of economists along ends of the growth process. Nevertheless, some harried

tions need to be asked apart from the social crucial assumption of the ysis is that society in the will continue to demand a of goods and services, require significant amounts of time for the and maintenance. Surely, ever, our most critical diets need to provide adequate housing, travel, and other social maintenance of income a time-rich victims of our are not of this type.

Our society may, of choose foolishly, and these priorities, but shall have been damned selves rather than by an orable economic laws. I concern with the pro (though not the theory) scarcity may appropriate deferred until our cities built, our transportation work functions efficient enough consumption go redistributed to our th lion, not to allevia hunger and disease goods-surplus is general table distribution will the pressing concern.

For the longer-term we can quarrel with assumption that the values which underlie erences as consumers change. There is no re believe that the present sion with frivolous o goods will last forever for instance, the education of oneself, learning may be an un thing for many in the porary culture; but it main so only in an ex mechanistic world, in w are unwittingly "lured" misallocation of time, coming the victims of a obsession.

These are minor about a lucid, entertaining provocative book. The should be warned, that Linder's manuscript been in English, then s and back again the is fessor at the Stockholm of Economics and a met the Swedish Parliament the book bears a few and substantive marks. Journey. I have yet to r American so harried "thinks immediately electric better as no mixing of martials."

Van Doorn Ooms is a sor of economics at Sw College. He wrote this for Book World, literature of The West Post.

CROSSWORD

By Will

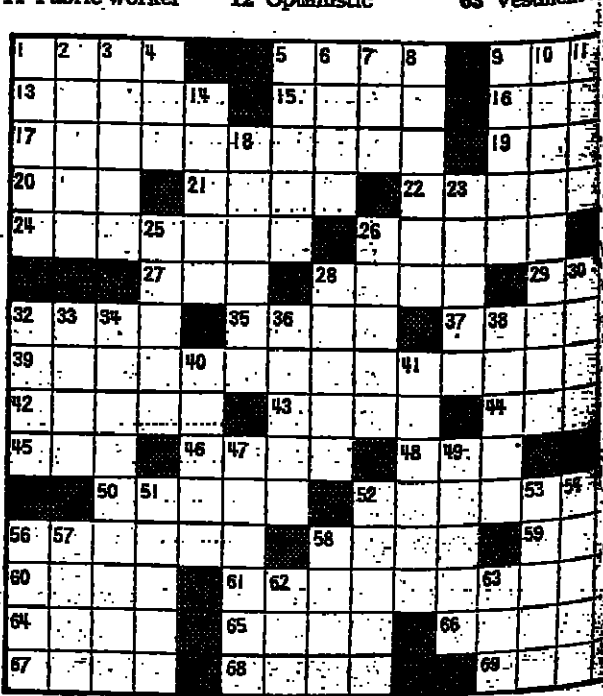
**ACROSS**

1 —beve  
5 Pair  
9 Distantly  
13 Kind of common denominator  
15 Rent  
16 Tang dynasty  
17 Undecided  
19 Blue flag  
20 Brunched  
21 Public passage  
22 Stylish  
24 Specialized  
26 Outspokenly  
27 Region of Morocco  
28 Gardener  
29 Long-run comedy  
32 Biological suffix  
35 Customer  
37 Onto  
39 Nobody's secret  
42 Yellow resin  
43 Tutor for an Asian king  
44 Fabric worker

**DOWN**

1 Half  
2 Slowly, in music  
3 Rushed source  
4 Residue  
5 Kind of bath  
6 Walden  
7 Geometric line  
8 Good  
9 Strange  
10 Pat Nixon  
11 Honeybee  
12 Optimistic

14 Sun hat  
15 Playfully  
16 Country  
18 Think  
23 Physique  
26 Metalloid element  
28 Hair dye  
30 Persuade  
31 Change dig  
32 Special sex  
33 Why  
35 Eric Cart  
36 Conglomer  
38 Double-run  
39 Piece of p  
40 Revolution  
41 Where the is  
47 Navy man  
49 Weight  
51 Devoted  
52 Rustic  
53 Anatomical  
54 Bit of poss  
55 Assent  
56 Record  
57 One to look  
58 One  
59 Cafe  
62 Pair  
63 Vestment





## Austrian Skiers Testify in His Behalf

## Thoeni, Disqualified for Missed Gate, Wins Appeal to Take Giant Slalom

DONNA DI CAMERLINO, Jan. 29 (AP).—Gustavo Thoeni of Italy today won the slalom of the Three-Three slalom trophy after the jury shifted him for missing a gate then overruled their decision. The testimony of Austrian judges ruled that Thoeni, 34, was a good skier, but had missed gate No. 24 and disqualified him. Thoeni appealed and the jury then overruled their decision. Thoeni, who was disqualified for missing gate No. 24, was reinstated after the jury heard testimony from Austrian judges. Thoeni had cleared the gate. This version was confirmed by another Austrian skier, identified.

After hearing their testimony, the jury scratched his previous decision and declared Thoeni the winner. With his victory, Thoeni closed the gap separating him from World Cup leader Patrick Russell of France, who was not present. Thoeni's second-place finish in the slalom was his first since the 1964-65 season. Thoeni took 2:28.83 minutes to cover the two laps of the race. The first course was 1,370 meters long with a 350-meter drop and 65 gates. The second course was 1,490 meters long with a 370-meter drop and 54 gates. Thoeni's time was 2:30.15 minutes and August's 3:31.11.

The best Americans were Eric Foulson, who was 23d, and Hank Kashiwa, who was 24th. Thoeni led the field on the first run and placed fourth on the second. Giovannioli was the fastest on the second run.

"Thoeni is really unbeatable," Giovannioli said. "Today's races were both extremely tough. The first course was very steep and dangerous for a slalom. It looked more like a downhill course."

"But Thoeni came down with incredible ability. He is surely the No. 1 for slalom races at the world championship in Val Gardena next month. I was trailing by more than three seconds after the first lap. I tried my best in the second, and I set the best time but it was not enough."

Eighty-eight of the 140 skiers were disqualified. Among them were Americans Spider Sabich, Tyler and Terry Palmer and Ken Corrook.

**LEADING FINISHERS**  
1. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy 2:28.83  
2. Damiano Giovannioli, Italy 2:31.11  
3. Jakob Fiechter, Austria 2:31.58  
4. Werner Biecher, Austria 2:32.10  
5. Max Seiser, West Germany 2:34.52  
6. David Zwilling, Austria 2:34.44  
7. George Mandor, France 2:35.01  
8. Eberhard Schaub, Italy 2:35.02  
9. Andrej Schladner, Poland 2:34.97

**WORLD CUP LEADERS**  
1. Patrick Russell, France 126  
2. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy 126  
3. Karl Schranz, Austria 106  
4. James Crivello, Switzerland 101  
5. Jean-Marc Augert, France 88  
6. Henri Duvillard, France 66  
7. David Zwilling, Austria 66  
8. Alain Pans, France 40  
9. Bernd Messner, Austria 38  
10. Jakob Fiechter, Austria 34

## 6-Girl U.S. Team Named

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT).—Six girls have been named to represent the United States in the Federation Internationale de World Championships at Val Gardena, Italy, starting on Feb. 7. Five of the girls—Karen Budge, Kiki Outler, Judy Nagel and Cochran sisters, Barbara and Marilyn, have high ratings as international competitors. The sixth, 18-year-old Julie Wolcott of Idaho Falls, has lots of potential. On paper, the squad certainly looks as the strongest since the 1960 Squaw Valley days, when Penny Piton and Betty Snice were prospects for Olympic titles. Neither produced a victory, but they won medals.

Marilyn Cochran was last year's World Cup giant slalom champion. Her younger sister is in fourth place for this year's three-run event. Barbara trails the leader, Michelle Jacot of France, 41 points.

Any of the other team members could streak through with impressive victory. The slender Miss Outler, for example, seems to be back in top condition. Last Thursday she won the slalom at St. Gervais, France. Miss Nagel won both the slalom and giant slalom at Lienz, Austria, earlier.

He'll Get Along Without South Africa Open

## Ashe Surprised by Visa Rejection

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Jan. 29 (AP).—American tennis star Arthur Ashe said South Africa's refusal to grant him a visa to play in the Davis Cup was "the worst thing that has happened to me as a tennis player."

Ashe said he thought the visa would be granted because Alastair Martin, president of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, had written a letter to Alf Chalmers, president of the South African Lawn Tennis Union.

"Purely Athletic," Ashe said. "I promised that my trip to South Africa would not have been political. My reason for going there would have been purely athletic," he said.

He said the subject of the visa to play in the South African Open in March was brought up nine months ago during a meeting of the International Tennis Players Association at Wimbledon.

"I have kept my mouth shut since then," Ashe said. "I think I have exhausted all diplomatic channels."

Asked what effect missing the South African Open would have on his playing career, he replied: "I won't miss it at all."

"This puts tennis back five to ten years throughout the world," Ashe said. "It shows that tennis does enter into international politics."

"I admitted forthrightly in my letter to the South African Lawn Tennis Union that I had made an anti-South African statement in the past," Ashe said.

"But I assured them personally that I would not make any political statements while I was down there plus a reasonable time after I left. Maybe someday some Negro athlete in some other sport will be able to make them say yes to participating in that country."

Ashe said he would try to continue his tour of South Africa. He said he would try to continue his tour of South Africa. He said he would try to continue his tour of South Africa.

South Africa's refusal of a visa to Ashe was an "act of discrimination based on only one factor—his color," said outgoing U.S. Davis Cup captain Donald Dell today in Auckland, New Zealand.

Other Players Angered. Dell, who is Ashe's attorney, is competing in the Benson and Hedges Open tournament, and he and several other international players expressed anger at Ashe's treatment.

Dell said that for the last three years, Britain, France, Australia and the United States had banded together to resist attempts by the South African government to force the Davis Cup.

"Because of the discriminatory act of the South African government, South Africa today lost its last allies in tennis," said Dell. "The decision will mean that to start with the whole of the United States will make with (support) Ashe. Unless the white people of the world make with Ashe, it is the end of things."

Tom Ocker of Holland, the world's fourth-ranked player, said the decision would inevitably result in South Africa's disappearance from Davis Cup and all international tennis competitions.

"I doubt South Africa will even be able to hold her national championships," he said.

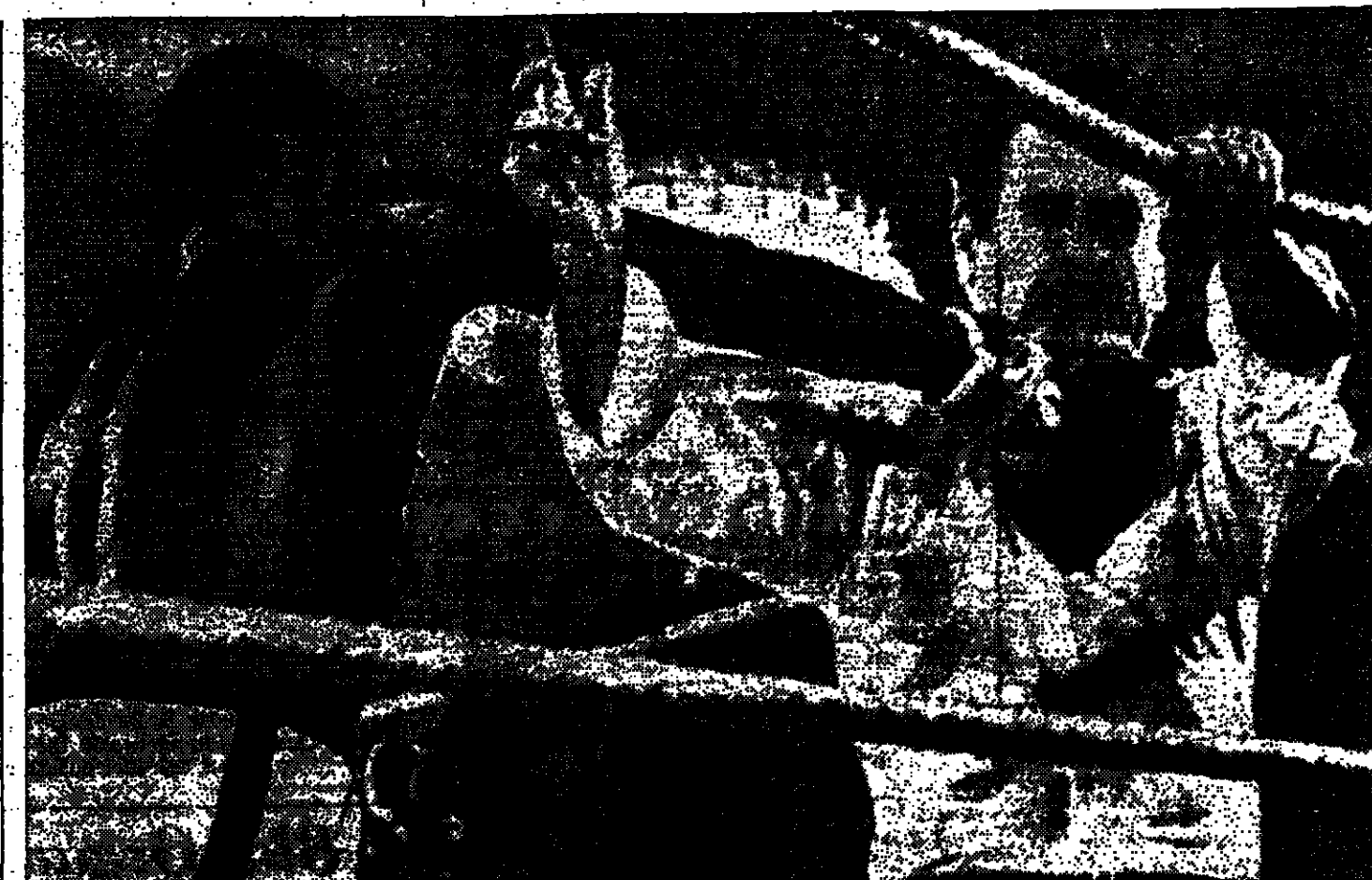
Mrs. Overt Disagrees. But Mrs. Margaret Court, the Australian champion, denied apartheid was entirely unjustified. She said that this thing being organized than any other country, particularly America, she said. "I love South Africa. I'll go back there any time."

Mrs. Ann Jones, the Wimbledon champion, said she abhorred apartheid in every way, but did not favor boycotts against the country because of one bad decision. She said she was willing to continue to play in South Africa as long as her national association does not object.

Meanwhile, anti-apartheid movements are demanding that a South African cricket tour of England and a New Zealand rugby tour of South Africa be canceled. And South Africa's most widely known athlete, golfer Gary Player, who was subjected to anti-apartheid demonstrations while playing in the PGA tournament last year, has admitted that banning Ashe could cut the country off from world sport.

"The Arthur Ashe case," he said, "could be the last straw to make our isolation in the field of sport complete."

The tournament director of the South African championships, Owen Williams, said he had no doubt that the International Lawn Tennis Federation would exclude South Africa from the Davis Cup competition at its meeting in London in March. "We don't have a chance," he said.



REF IS ON THE ROPES—Panama middleweight Humberto Trotman hits referee Sammy Luftspring during Toronto bout. Minutes later, Trotman was suspended by the Ontario Athletic Commission.

## Bears' Plug Started Chain Reaction of Grid Deals

By Arthur Daley

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT).—The chain reaction really started last week when the Chicago Bears made a move that totally surprised professional football. The experts had figured out the upcoming draft of college players that would start the Bears' season.

The Bears, selecting second, were a chum to go for Mike Phipps, the Purdue quarterback, to solve their manifold problems in that position.

What caused the experts to fumble the ball, though, was their forgetting that Chicago's once proud and watertight ship of state had sprung more holes than a leaky rowboat. To the rescue came the Green Bay Packers. They offered the Bears three solid hole-pluggers in Elijah Pitts, running back; Lee Roy Caffey, linebacker; and Bob Hyland, offensive lineman.

All they asked in exchange was that priced second pick, George Elias, the Papa Bear, considered the proposition and came to the conclusion that Phipps would not necessarily be an improvement over Bobby Douglass, the rookie left-hander of high promise. The trade was made and wheels began to spin in the fertile mind of Art Modell, the owner of the Cleveland Browns.

He knew instinctively that the Packers had no interest in a quarterback. They would reach out immediately for Mike McCoy, the tackle mauler from Notre Dame. This meant that Phipps would still be in circulation when the Miami Dolphins made the third pick. And Modell desperately wanted the Purdue player as insurance against the eventual collapse of Bill Nelsen's gumpy knees.

The Browns were too far down the draft list so Modell would have to pry the No. 3 spot from the Dolphins. He phoned Joe Thomas in Miami and sounded them out. Then he put in a phone call to his close friend, Wellington Mara, president of the Giants.

"I have an idea, but I first want your advice," said Modell. "Go ahead," said Mara, always ready to help a pal. "I have a chance to trade with Miami for their first draft choice," said Modell cheerfully. "That means we can protect ourselves for the future with Phipps. To get him, though, I'll have to trade Paul Warfield to the Dolphins and I hesitate to let him go."

The pre-draft wheeling and dealing that involved so many teams in both conferences altered thinking and objectives in many respects.

The one name that astounded most football fans was Bradshaw, the Steelers' first choice. Not too many had even heard of him. "He's a bigger Sammy Baugh," said Jim Lee Howell, chief Giants talent scout.

"He's the best passer since Joe Namath," said someone else. "But he has two things Namath doesn't have. Good knees and good habits."

Seventeen teams tried to trade with the Steelers for Bradshaw and there was considerable top-level debate over the offers until owner Art Rooney stepped in. "Don't you guys ever learn anything?" he asked. "We'll keep him." So they kept him.

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Miami 14 34 252 29 1/2  
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New Orleans 26 20 565 —  
Denver 26 21 553 1/2  
Dallas 24 24 500 3  
Los Angeles 22 22 487 1/2  
Washington 23 24 489 3 1/2

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Red Light, Green Light—Rangers Are Left in the Dark

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 29 (AP).—That goal light wasn't set up right, that's all, named New York Ranger defenseman Rod Seiling. "The goal was on first—then the red one."

The great one signifies the end of a period in a National Hockey League game, the red one denotes the scoring of a goal.

Referee Bob Sloan saw things slightly different last night. After 15 minutes of talking and arguing with members of the Rangers, Los Angeles Kings and other officials, he ruled the red one had flashed first—with one second to play in the game—and the Kings had a 4-4 victory.

Seiling was about the only Ranger who had anything to say after the wild contest, which enabled the Kings, last in the West Division, to snap an eight-game losing streak and allowed Montreal to close within 2 points of the front-running Rangers in the West.

New York goalie Eddie Giacomin, who risked a fine by chasing Sloan across the ice and brushing against him as he vehemently protested the goal, refused to talk to anyone. And coach Emile Francis, who scurried across the ice to join the talk, vanished when they ended.

But leaving Ross Lonsberry of the Kings, who slipped the puck into the Ranger net during a stick-swinging affair near the goal, was beaming.

"I saw Giacomin go down. Then I spotted the puck right in front of the crease—so I just shoveled it up and over him," Lonsberry said.

"I knew it was late in the game—and I didn't see the light go on—but all I cared about was that the puck was in the net," Ranger captain Bob Nevin lifted the Rangers to a 4-4 tie with 1:11 to play—only 87 seconds after Bill Flett's 55-foot shot eluded Giacomin to give the Kings a 4-3 lead.

Penguins 4, Maple Leafs 4. Keith McCreary, who spent 25 days on the sidelines, returned to action for the first time in almost one month and scored a pair of goals for Pittsburgh, helping the Penguins tie Toronto 4-4.

Flyers 2, Black Hawks 3. Gary Dornhoefer's shorthanded goal gave Philadelphia a 2-2 tie with Chicago—the 17th deadlock of the season for the Flyers, only six short of the record held by Montreal.

Canadians 5, North Stars 4. Bobby Rousseau scored two goals and Montreal came from behind to beat Minnesota, 5-4, and take over second place in the East, 2 points ahead of the Boston.

Blues 6, Seals 1. Rookie Wayne Maki connected twice in the first period and St. Louis routed Oakland, 6-1. Glenn Hall, making his first start in goal in over a week, held the Seals off easily as St. Louis ended a two-game losing streak.

He Has No Contract

NEW YORK, Jan. 29 (NYT).—The Denver Rockets of the American Basketball Association, led by former Olympian Spencer Haywood, have blasted from the cellar of the Western Division to within a half-game of first place.

But their coach doesn't have a formal contract. As the Rockets won their 15th straight game Sunday against Dallas, some fans in the balcony of the packed Auditorium-Arena unveiled a sign chiding the Rockets' owners for designating Joe Belmont as acting coach.

The sign read: "Are you going to continue with operation 70-70, or are you going to give the coach of the year a new contract?"

Coach of the year? Perhaps coach of the partial year would be more apt, but few could argue with the former ABA referee's credentials as a team leader.

Since taking over from John McLendon on Dec. 9, Belmont has coached the Rockets to 17 victories in 19 games to improve to a 26-21 record. The 15 victories in succession have placed the Rockets one game away from the ABA record in that department set last season by the Oakland Oaks, now operating as the Washington Caps.

Also within sight is the pro basketball record of 15 established earlier this season by the New York Knicks of the National Basketball Association.

Belmont said of his oral contract as acting coach, "No pro coach in the world has a contract unless he wins."

Although Haywood and guard Larry Jones, the first league players to hit 5,000 points, have been the stars of the Rockets, Belmont says the improved play of center Byron Beck, guard Julie Keye and forward Julian Hammons has been a big factor.

Haywood is leading the league in points and rebounding. He's many had even heard of him. "He's a bigger Sammy Baugh," said Jim Lee Howell, chief Giants talent scout.

"He's the best passer since Joe Namath," said someone else. "But he has two things Namath doesn't have. Good knees and good habits."

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Clay Stops Rocky In BBC Rematch

LONDON, Jan. 29 (Reuters).—Cassius Clay tonight regained the world heavyweight championship in a revised version of his controversial bout with the late Rocky Marciano.

The British Broadcasting Corporation screened the new ending after hundreds of complaints from fans angered by last week's original version, which showed Marciano winning by a 13th-round knockout.

Marciano was tonight shown with arms upraised in protest after the referee had stopped the contest, apparently because of a cut eye. But the computer seemed to have its doubts about the new verdict. No round was given and no explanation was forthcoming.

Griffith Sweats Off Weight, Then Outpoints Baird

CLEVELAND, Jan. 29 (UPI).—Emile Griffith, seeking a chance to win his sixth world title, rallied midway through the bout to beat fourth-ranked Doyle Baird last night on a ten-round unanimous decision.

Griffith, the heaviest of his career, had to work off a quarter-pound to make the 160-pound limit at the weigh-in, but he showed no bad effect as he completely dominated the last two rounds to take the decision easily.

Baird's right eye was cut in the seventh round and he refused to mix as much after that point. It was Griffith's 61st victory against 11 losses. For Baird, 158 pounds, it was his third loss against 29 victories and four draws.

Referee Vito Marzocco gave Griffith the fight by 40-45. The judges had it 40-45 and 47-43.

NBA Standings  
EASTERN DIVISION  
New York 42 11 782 8 1/2  
Milwaukee 37 17 586 8 1/2  
Baltimore 35 19 557 10 1/2  
Philadelphia 29 25 497 12 1/2  
Cincinnati 26 28 458 14 1/2  
Boston 21 31 397 23  
Detroit 18 38 353 32  
WESTERN DIVISION  
Atlanta 31 23 574 —  
Los Angeles 28 24 538 1 1/2  
Chicago 23 29 428 8  
San Francisco 22 29 428 8  
Seattle 19 34 358 12 1/2  
San Diego 18 35 353 12 1/2

Wednesday's Games  
Baltimore 123 (Loughery 24, Monroe 22), Chicago 115 (Griffith 24, Walker 21), Milwaukee 112 (McGinnis 25, Hayes 24), Seattle 100 (Gardner 22, Bule 21), Atlanta 119 (Ortiz 24, Caldwell 20).

Seattle 113 (White 23, Ravlicke 23), Philadelphia 100 (Clark 23, Cunningham 21).

Los Angeles 112 (West 26, Harrison 20), San Diego 108 (Barnes 25, Hayes 24), Seattle 100 (Gardner 22, Bule 21), Atlanta 119 (Ortiz 24, Caldwell 20).

## Pilots Have 9 Days to Raise Cash

## Seattle Group Is 'Encouraged'

BERKELEY, Calif., Jan. 29 (AP).—The next chapter in the continuing saga of the Seattle Pilots will be written Feb. 6 at a location yet to be made known.

The American League baseball club, which has seen deadlines come and go, was given nine more days—to within two weeks of the opening of spring training—to find enough cash to keep it in Seattle.

business group, headed by hotel executive Edward Carlson, was handed that deadline here yesterday by league owners as representatives of Dallas-Fort Worth and Milwaukee stood by ready to step in if Seattle conceded defeat.

League president Joe Cronin announced that the meetings had been recessed in order to give Carlson more time to arrange for the financing that would allow his group to buy the Pilots for \$9 million.

Cronin declined to say when or where the next meeting would be held, but Carlson confirmed the Feb. 6 date.

"I would say that's encouraging," Carlson said of the deadline. "We told the owners we thought we could get the money. There's a hell of a lot of work to be done."

On Monday, it was announced the present owners of the Pilots, headed by Cleveland businessman William Daley, had lowered their price from \$10.3 million to \$9 million. Daley would retain 25 percent of the club, lowering the actual cost still further. But a stumbling block still remains in a \$3.5 million bank loan that is receivable if the club is sold. In addition, at least \$2 million is needed to operate the club this year.

The league owners never heard from the Milwaukee or the Dallas-Fort Worth groups, though two owners, Bob Reynolds of California and Ewing Kaufman of Kansas City, did inform these groups of their decision.

"I guess you'd say the league is very determined to keep the franchise in Seattle," said Tommy Mercer, who, with Lamar Hunt, head of the Texas team owners, had been the league's last owner.

"Our contention has been," Mercer continued, "that it is a 50-50 chance that the club will remain in Seattle and if it moves, it is 90-10 that it will go to Dallas."

Allan Selig, the Milwaukee businessman who heads his city's would-be buyers, said he thought that Milwaukee stands at least an even chance of getting the team if it leaves town.

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## Observer

## Dubious Honor

By Russell Baker

WASHINGTON. — Several Egyptian soldiers were executed the other day because they had performed badly in combat against Israeli raiders. News dispatches said the purpose was to make an example of them.

It is almost always unpleasant to be made an example of, and it must be particularly galling when one has to be shot or hanged to serve the purpose. Authorities, however, believe firmly in the efficacy of making examples, from time to time, of persons chosen more or less at random.

In fact, when these people announce that they have chosen you to make an example of, the announcement often suggests implicitly that you should feel honored.

"We have been far too lenient in the past with cases like yours, Wigglesworth. That is why American youth becomes more corrupt every day. This progressive corruption, you must understand, has to be stopped for the good of society."

"You're so right, your honor. Tell me what I can do, and by heaven, I'll do it!"

"I'm going to make an example of you, Wigglesworth. We've had far too many suspended sentences for this offense. I'm sentencing you to 20 years, and I hope society profits by this lesson."

"Judge, you don't know how much good you've done me, just by giving me the chance to help society profit!"

Well, very few of us are ever grateful about being made an example of, of course, but that rarely prevents schoolteachers, judges, military officers and other habitual example-makers from committing us to social uplift in spite of ourselves.

Whether any social uplift actually occurs is doubtful. Some years ago when gum chewing was still most gravely frowned upon in the public-school system, certain teachers dealt with violators by requiring them to stick the offending gum on the tips of their noses and wear it about the schoolhouse during the day.

This was making an example of corrupting gum chewers. "All right, Billie," the teacher would say, "I shall give you a chance to improve the world you live

in by putting that gum on the end of your nose and looking like a perfect fool for the rest of the day."

Did Billie, made an example of, profit from the experience? Not likely, unless he was a boy of boundless imagination. Most probably, the experience taught him the sour pleasure of having teachers and left him determined to bloody the noses later of several smaller, weaker classmates who had laughed at him in his agony.

Was society indeed improved by making examples of all those gum-chewing Billies? The evidence hardly suggests so. Nowadays, 20 and 30 years after Billie's example to society, the public schools are too busy frowning upon drug-peddling and homicide to have much time for gum chewing.

The most irritating aspect of being made an example of, however, is not the self-righteousness of the punisher, nor the uselessness of the torment, but the casual selection process by which one ends up as a wretched and miserable example. "Why me?" is the question most frequently asked by the typical person about to be made an example of.

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This fellow, roaring along the turnpike at ten miles an hour over the speed limit, like every other else, is singled out by the unmarked police car, hustled into the J. P. and fined \$50 with the explanation that traffic is moving too fast on that turnpike out there and the troopers have to make a few arrests now and then to serve as an example to the rest of the traffic.

"Why me?" he cries silently. "What is traffic to me that I should be fined \$50 to set it a better example?"

Those Egyptian soldiers must have died with the same question. Admittedly, the Egyptian Army has not distinguished itself against the Israelis. Perhaps, in spite of reason and humanity, someone should have been executed as an example, to sharpen it up. "Think of it as a service to your country," some satisfied Egyptian judge might have comforted them.

Many persons believe in the usefulness of setting this sort of example. They rarely volunteer, however, to make examples of themselves, useful though it might be to society.

## A New Horizon In Pollution

By B. J. Phillips

WASHINGTON (WP). — Johnny Horizon—a square-jawed do-right meant to symbolize for a polluted environment what Smokey symbolizes for forest fires—was launched by the Interior Department this week.

Secretary Walter Hickel and folksinger Burl Ives held a press conference introducing the anti-pollution hero and promised an effort to "get 200 million Americans aware of and caring for their environment."

Mr. Ives will assist the department in promotional programs. The singer-actor said that "a respect for all living things" was the key to stopping pollution and litter.

The New Canaan Singers from New York and the children of Interior Department employees sang some of the songs commissioned for the Johnny Horizon program. The songs encompassed a combination of space-age jargon, laissez-faire economics, strange historical and political bedfellows and Rotarian boosterism. Some samples:

"Earth, air, sunshine and water  
We'd all keep that life support system  
A-OK and ready to go..."

## Dr. Kahn, at Console, Bids Organs Good-Bye

By Victor Cohn

WASHINGTON (WP). — By the year 2000, Herman Kahn has told the House Science Committee, "we'll be able to wear consoles on our chests with levers for all our pleasures." The levers, through wires to the brain, would trigger various enjoyable responses, sexual and otherwise.

"You'll have a console with ten levers," said Mr. Kahn, controversial theorist on mass and technology. "But I don't think you should play your own console. That's depraved."

"It might be done between any two consenting adults. Just imagine all the possible combinations. As, 'Have you ever tried ten and five together?' or, 'How about one and one?'"

That, or "something like it," he forecast, will be one result of research now being done to find the pleasure centers in the brains of man and animals and use electricity to trigger them.

That, he also emphasized, is just one example of "how it's going to be in the next 30 years," how science and technology will lead to change, good and bad.

Among his other forecasts: computers that will out-think and perhaps rule man, further

collapse of traditional values, a mid-1980s technological crisis, but an absence of devastating world wars.

Mr. Kahn, 47 and roly-poly, is director of the Hudson Institute at Croton, N.Y., a prime "think tank" for the Defense Department and other customers. A physicist-mathematician-weapon theorist, he favors anti-ballistic missiles and a little nuclear warfare, if necessary to save us.

Admirers have called him "the Von Clausewitz of the nuclear age." Detractors consider him a Dr. Strangelove. No one denies his brilliance. He has recently been applying this brilliance to studying present political, social and technological trends and trying to see into the future.

Some Predictions  
The House Science and Astronautics Committee convened its annual panel this week to consider future problems. Its subject this year is "The Converging Technologies of Communications, Computers and Automation." In other words, what will all the new machines do to and for us?

Thinking about this, Mr. Kahn declared, is vital if man would survive it. So he solemnly predicted:



Johnny Horizon: A square-jawed do-right.

"We need you to help keep America clean  
With Teddy Roosevelt, George Washington, Tom Jefferson  
And the Rangers and the Wolf Cubs and the Boy Scouts  
and the Girl Scouts and Johnny Horizon..."

● Computers improved 100 billion to 100 trillion times "to transcend man" in thinking, painting, writing poetry and every way "except sex" by reproducing and improving themselves.

● Computers taking over the teaching of children, and even speaking in ever-patient, ever-friendly voices. "So far as I know there's no cultural problem about kids coming to a computer. They like it."

● In the 21st century, perhaps, "computers taking over" that too I find not completely implausible.

● A "learning society" in which all, young and old, will have to get new educations every four years to keep up.

● A "post-industrial society" in the United States and other advanced countries—with most of the labor force not in "extractive labor" like agriculture or mining, as in undeveloped countries, and not even in industry, as in presently industrialized countries, but in services, a new condition in history.

● Continued erosion of "traditional societal values," like the virtues of earning a living, among the young of the United States and some other countries.

● The rise of Japan—where society, despite change, still passionately values hard work and tradition—as perhaps the world's pre-eminent nation. "In the 1950s, the Japanese economy more than doubled. In the '60s, it increased by a factor of three, which is incredible! In the '70s it may increase by a factor of four or five!"

● A "coming 1985 technological crisis" because of increased population, pollution, ever more dangerous weapons and many dangerous new human choices, like electrical satisfaction and genetic engineering.

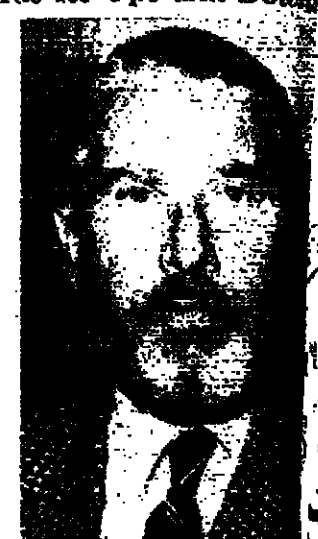
● Still, lack of great conflicts like World Wars I and II. "I believe we're in for a period of relative calm, like 1815-1914. For the first time in the 20th century, I think, you can go out and buy a map and it should still be pretty accurate at the end of the century."

But much of the future—the very future he outlined—Mr. Kahn found sadly "depressing."

His solutions? "I have a three-year program for dreaming up solutions, and this is the first year. I expect to be back in a year or two with prescriptions. One, I can see, may have to be reaffirmation of some traditional values on a respectable intellectual level."

## PEOPLE:

## Presidential Aide-ing Has Its Ups and Downs



NEW LOOK—Wernher von Braun has a new look and moustache to go with his new job in Washington as a planner for space projects.

When Henry Kissinger, President Nixon's national security adviser, finally finds time to attend a dinner party, it's never sure he'll be around for the dessert. Phone calls interrupt his digestive process, and sometimes he has to make a hasty exit. So when District of Columbia Council Chairman Gilbert Hahn and his wife Margot gave a dinner recently, a special place was set for Kissinger in the kitchen. The wall telephone was within easy reach of his seat and the back door was handy in case he had to do his disappearing act. But Margot's guests persuaded her not to go through with the joke. "Are you crazy?" asked one. "You'll ruin every other dinner party in Washington for the next three years. Henry will be so happy with that arrangement that every hostess in town will have to let him eat in the kitchen."

Quite an interesting discussion in the House of Lords the other day. A usually safe subject, the weather, held away. The Tories saw their chance and complained about the frightful condition of the nationalized railroads, unprepared as they were to cope with inclement weather, foggy conditions and the like. The Earl of Selkirk thought that surely the railroads should be a bit knowledgeable about the normal temperature for January.

Lord Winterbottom, a Labor peer, said that January's mean temperature as measured over a 30-year span is, indeed, no mystery, to the railroads or anybody else. Lord Selkirk considered that reply a bit enigmatic. "Is that intended to be vague or is the term intended to convey a precise message of what the temperature is going to be?" he asked. Lord Winterbottom, perceiving the heart of the matter, answered straightaway. "The difficulty," he said, "is defining what is meant by mild and cold. A temperature in winter of two or three degrees Fahrenheit (26-28 degrees Fahrenheit) and above is regarded as mild and two or three degrees below that is the best I can do." Lord Conesford, a Tory, was still not quite clear on the matter. "Why is it," he queried, "that the occurrence of cold weather in winter inevitably fills every nationalized industry with surprise?" Lord Winterbottom remained silent.

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Blind Puerto Rican Jose Feliciano wants songs to be exempt from the regulations. As quarantine restrictions kept him from bringing his nightclub date there,

has made a hit in West. The recordings demonstrate the level of the Puerto Rican, the whispering of trap water closet which is to have the sound of a flush. Inquiries from doctors are now pouring in to toilet, which is not in the Continent.

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Rudolf Nureyev has again played the part of legendary ballet dancer Vaslav Nijinsky in his first film role. Richardson will direct shooting will begin in June.

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"I just want to see honest living and honest books out of the hands of the children," said Harry Mahoney, who for \$30,000 will sell dirty book store franchises. The price, Mahoney's Franchising Co. will be location, remodel and store. He said "franchise" is not a business. "I'll tell you, it's a scam. Let's face it, it's a scam."

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